The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Citizens' Bank of New Orleans suspended yesterday.

—Adam Wolf has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Nashville.

—Samuel Boemler has been appointed gauger of the Second District of Minnesota.

—The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent.

—General James Watson Webb, the United States Minister to Brazil, has arrived in New York city from Europe.

—The fifth annual Northern Ohio Fair is to be held at Cleveland, commencing Monday, the 14th inst., continuing five days.

—On Tuesday, at Liberty, Kentucky, a man named Russell shot and killed another man named Rice in a dispute in regard to an old feud.

—The large flouring mill at Buffalo, Putman county, West Virginia, was burned on Monday night. Loss $12,000. 5,000 bushels of wheat were consumed within the building.

Alfred B. Pomeroy, brother of Mary Pomeroy, left Jersey City, with the little waif born unto his dead sister, last Tuesday evening. The infant is to be placed in charge of a nurse at Detroit.

—Rev. John S. Glendenning slept at the home of a friend in New York on Monday night. He still fears violence at the hands of the indignant populace. He returned to Jersey City Heights on Tuesday.

—The fifth annual meeting of the National Master Car Painters' Association began in Buffalo on Wednesday. Delegates are present from a number of States, including Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

—The National Board of Steam Navigation met in Buffalo on Wednesday, in secret session. Delegates are present from all parts of the United States. J. T. Whiting, of Michigan, President of the Board, presided.

—A committee has been appointed to receive the remains of the late Mark Smith on their arrival in New York City. The funeral services will be held in the church of Rev. Dr. Houghton—the Little Church around the Corner."

—The collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, in a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, dated August 17, says: We have not had a drop of rain in this vicinity for three hundred and sixty-five days. Everything is scorching hot and burning up. Many cattle have died of starvation.

—Mayor Bray, of Eufala, Alabama, and codefendants, were yesterday acquitted of the charge of violation of the enforcement act. United States Commissioner Dresser heard the case. This makes fifteen persons who have been tried there in the last few months on this charge, but in every case the prosecution was shown to be without cause, and the defendants acquitted.

—Justin Bardonney was murdered by Alex. Newton in New Orleans on Tuesday night. The bloodthirsty disposition of Newton was the only cause for the deed. Bardonney was an industrious and inoffensive jeweler, and leaves a wife and several small children. Newton in 1872 murdered policeman Townsend, but being a pet of the authorities, he escaped unpunished. During the past two years he has engaged in half a dozen cutting and shooting scrapes. He is now in the lock-up.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The List as Far as Yet Reported.

In accordance with a resolution of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, August 19, 1874, the following announcement is made of the Republican State Committee, so far as yet appointed, for the ensuing year:

JAMES S. RUTAN, President of the Convention.

Chairman—Russell Errett, Pittsburgh.

Members at Large—John M. Clark, Altoona; William D. Forney, Philadelphia; W. Howard Day, Harrisburg.

Adams—Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.

Allegheny—H. H. McCormick, Pittsburgh; B. B. Gourzin, McKeesport; James A. Chambers, Pittsburgh; J. M. Schaeffer, Pittsburgh; William Coates, Pittsburgh; Adam Weaver, Pittsburgh; R. M. Snodgrass, Pittsburgh; Theodore Myler, Allegheny City.

Armstrong—Wm. D. Mullen, Orrsville.

Beaver—W. S. Shallenberger, Beaver.

Bedford—Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford.

Berks—Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; Henry S Eckert, Reading.

Bucks—Walter P. Magill, New Hope.

Blair—David Over, Hollidaysburg.

Bradford—Hon. Jas. H. Webb, East Smithfield.

Cameron—B. W. Green, Emporium.

Centre—O. A. Furst, Bellefonte.

Chester—J. W. Barnard, West Chester; A. C. Fulton, West Chester.

Cumberland—Jos. Ritner, Mechanicsburg.

Cambria—Cyrus Elder, Johnstown.

Columbia—James C. Brown, Bloomsburg.

Crawford—E. C. Frey, Meadville.

Clearfield—W. C. Arnold, Clearfield.

Clinton—W. A. White, Lock Haven.

Carbon—Gen. Wm. Lilly, Mauch Chunk.

Elk—J. H. Haggerty, Ridgeway.

Erie—A. B. Force, Erie.

Fayette—J. K. Ewing, Uniontown.

Forest—Thomas J. Vangiesen, Tionesta.

Greene—W. G. W. Day, Waynesburg.

Huntingdon—Wm. K. Burchinell, Huntingdon.

Indiana—H. B. McIntyre, Kent.

Juniata—Dr. L. E. Atkinson, Mifflintown; Geo. H. High.

Lancaster—J. A. Heistand, Lancaster.

Lehigh—Hon. James S Biery, Allentown.

Lawrence—George W. McCracken, New Castle.

Luzerne—Jos. A. Scranton, Scranton; E. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre.

Lycoming—James H. Wood, Williamsport.

Montgomery—James G. McQuaide, Norristown.

McKean—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Mifflin—D. W. Wood, Lewistown.

Mercer—J. W. Russell, West Middlesex.

Montour—Thomas G. Galbraith, Danville.

Northumberland—Alex. Caldwell, Shamokin.

Pike—J. H. Van Etten, Milford.

Perry—Charles C. Smiley, New Bloomfield.

Snyder—A. W. Potter, Sellnsgrove.

Schuylkill—George W. Cole, Tamaqua; Chas. N. Brennan, Minersville.

Sullivan—E. M. Dunham, Laporte.

Tioga—Hon. B. B. Strang, Westfield.

Venango—F. W. Mitchell, Franklin.

Union—Geo. W. Schock, Mifflinsburg.

Wayne—Miles L. Tracy, Honesdale.

Wyoming—J. C. Kinter, Mehoopany.

Westmoreland—J. R. McAfie, Greensburg.

York—H. S. McNair, York.

Philadelphia—James L. Brown, Jessy W. Tittermary, Wm. F. Anderson, Thomas S. Parker, Charles Thomson Jones, Palmer C. McGinley, W. H. Kern, B. F. Bonham, John McCullough, Ezra Lukens, Daniel W. Gilbert.

OUR TIDIOUTE LETTER.

A Sheet and Pillowcase Party—A Wedding and More in Prospect

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, Sept. 1, 1874.

Your correspondent is on the carpet again, and will proceed to give you a resume of the happenings in our pleasant little town since my last. On the evening of the 27th there was given at the residence of J. L. Grandin, Esq., of this place, a sheet and pillowcase party, otherwise known as a shadow dance. There were present some thirty-five couples; the evening was cool and pleasant, and the music was excellent. The *tout-ensembls* was all that could be desired. Altogether it was a grand success. The usual amount of flirtations were indulged in. A certain pink and white feathered fan, and a blue bow ribbon came in for their share. They were pursued from room to room, but were like a will o' the wisp. Just when the pursuers thought they had captured their prize, it was off on another tack.

All present seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, and by 2 A. M. the guests had said their adieus to the fair hostess, and were wending their way towards their little beds. This is the final party of the season at Tidioute, and our fair visitors have taken their departure for other climes and conquests, and the sunshine of their presence will greet us no more, unless one of our ladies' men, with the six minute horse, may have drawn the lucky number. But that can hardly be, for on passing by his domicile a night or two since, a wailing sound might have been heard issuing therefrom, which, when translated, would read, "I am lonely to night, love, without thee," &c.

The sheet known as the *Journal*, has pulled up stakes and emigrated to Parker City, because the controlling spirit is not a member of the antipoking your nose into other people's business society. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River R. R., river division, still continues to run their old caboose car express line, with great disadvantage to two young and gushing hearts, that concluded to beat as one. A few mornings since, when starting on their bridal tour, in order to make connections, they had to drive some nine miles to Pleasant Valley to get an eastward bound train. Why is it thus? There are still some four or five more bachelors left, and as oil has gone up ten cents per barrel, they will soon follow in the foot steps of Ed, and if the railroad officials don't make some change in the running of trains, we will charter Mark Twain's comet and all go together on a grand excursion. I propose to be one of the party and will give you a full report of the trip on my return.

B. F.

An association of the Independent Order of Workingmen was organized in New Brighton last Saturday evening. The Society has for its object the purchase of goods, &c., for its members at wholesale prices.

FIRST EDITION.

OYSTERS AND OYSTERMEN.

Opening Day of the Eight Months' Oyster Season.

The First of the "R's"—Where and How the Bivalves are Propagated—Anatomy of the Delicious Animal.

(From the New York Herald.)

Opening day in the oyster world is a day of grave importance. It concerns everybody. To the thousands of people who make a living by supplying the bivalves to hungry New York it is a day of vast concern. They have been three months watching, waiting, worrying. Their labor for the ensuing nine months now begins, and as there is nothing like a good beginning they turn up their shirt sleeves and dash at the millions of oysters awaiting them with vehemence of spirit. Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, of high or low degree, have a full appreciation of the arrival of the month with "R" in it. Oysters are

Always in Order.

Young men and women who do not reside in Fifth or Madison avenue, and who do not do their eating and their sleeping behind brown stone fronts, have many pleasant recollections of oysters, and in the light of their experience look forward to *tete-a-tete* on snowy evenings the coming winter. Oyster stews are to young ladies "sparkling" what candies are to little children who are good. Apart, therefore, from the easy digestibleness of the bivalve, it serves to equanamize people's tempers and to reconcile wearied limbs to further trudging on the slippery road to matrimony. Everybody knows that an oyster never hurt anybody, never interfered with the eating of "a square meal," never kept anybody from sleeping, and has always been a welcome warmer after the theatre and filled many a "gap" when anything more than fifty cents was altogether out of the question. The oyster is a universal favorite, as it ought to be. A good way to get at the truth about oysters is just to imagine for a moment that the whole crop was a failure this year, and in that case what a terrible gloom would overspread the city, and what a winter would be in store for us! But fortunately

The Crop This Year

promises to be an excellent one. Reports from all the plantations are fully assuring that never for many years has there been so fruitful a fecundation, so great a thriving of the juveniles and so sturdy a development of the "three-year olds." Hence there is cause for rejoicing, and at the present moment we may imagination look along the shores of the East River, Long Island Sound, along the rivers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, away to North Carolina, down in Baltimore and Virginia, and we shall see the plantations swarming with the crusty shells, and count thousands and thousands of men, women and children all earning a livelihood by the production, tending and transporting of this fish that never moves.

The Natural Beds and Planting.

Most people know that the oyster is "raised" for us with the same amount of care and with something like the precautions with which other productions are obtained in large quantities. Oysters are first taken from their natural beds, that is they are caught at various places as other fish are caught. But the supply gained in this way would be entirely inadequate to meet the extraordinary demand were it not that the oysterman has recourse to the plantations. The planting is done by selecting several acres of water at favorable spots near the shore, into which the oysters are thrown to spawn, and where consequently the crop is raised. The egg of the oyster is something like that of the fish; it spatters out, and rises to the surface, but soon settles down, catching upon the first substance it meets below. The egg will grow upon a block of wood, or a stone or almost any hard substance. Oystermen, however, frequently throw into this plantation some thousands of shells, well dried and whitened and split by the action of the sun, and this method is considered the most favorable to the growth of the oyster. In about two or three weeks the egg has become about the size of a three-cent piece. It ceases to grow in cold weather, and sometimes the water may become too cold for it to live at all. In the spring it grows rapidly. Old and experienced wholesale oyster dealers say that the oyster is fit for the market after three years' growth, and, in fact, that the oysters yearly presented for sale are rarely over that age. Others, however, say that the oyster has not reached its full maturity until it is seven years of age.

Fancy Stock.

In New York the fancy stock is known as Rockaways, East Rivers and Blue Points. The East Rivers are an especial favorite. They come from all the little inlets which run into dozens of places along the river, and are said to have a more delicious flavor than any others. In regard to this matter, however, tastes differ, though, of course, allowances must be made for the general favorites. The Rockaways, East Rivers and Blue Points are generally supplied to our principal city hotels. Elsewhere as good oysters as these are doubtless raised, but in our community those named are considered the "fancy" stock.

Other Kinds.

The following are the names of other kinds well-known throughout the country: Fire Island, small and very salt; Cow Bay, large saddle rocks, very salt; Stamford, Connecticut, very high flavor, good size; Fairhaven, Connecticut, small; City Island, Long Island Sound, large, good flavor; Prince's Bay, Long Island Sound, very salt; Amboy Grea: Beds, very salt; Keyport, Staten Island, good size and flavor; York River, Virginia Rocks, Milford, Black River, James River, Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Bay, Horn Harbor, Deep Creek, Lemunson Bay and Rappahannock, of Virginia; Shrewsbury, N. J.; Massachusetts Bay, Saddle Rock, Lynn Haven, Lynn Haven Bay, Broad Rocks, Eastern Branch, Western Branch, Mason Creek, Pagan Creek, Hampton Bars, and raw Virginias. Of all these the Virginia oysters are the most celebrated for juices and flavor. These oysters if sprinkled with fresh water will keep for three weeks, and even the improvement in quality is so retarded.

Number of Daily Dishes.

It is difficult to make even an approximate estimate of the total number of oysters consumed in this city each day of the nine months of the oyster season. Old and experienced oystermen refuse even to guess at the figures. The following may give an idea, so far as the oyster saloons go, of the consumption daily when the season is at its height, not including the consumption in hotels or ordinary restaurants or in private families:—

Average number of stews	550,000
Average number of fries	250,000
Average number of raws	175,000
Average number of roasts	75,000
Average number of broths	25,000
Total	1,075,000

Oyster Saloons.

All over the city the oyster saloons are scattered in almost every locality. The poorest sections of wards have their appropriate oyster houses, and along the river fronts the hardy, blackened sons of the docks and ships will find the rough and simple tables and the inelegant series of bottles of condiments which are always associated with the proper preparation of the bivalve, whether stew, fry or roast. Nowadays it is not unusual to find the oyster saloon and bar room one and the same establishment, and in this double provision for the inner wants great convenience is at once secured for the lovers of pewter measures of frothy ale. "Hard goers," or, in other words, regular "gin-swillers," of course carefully avoid a bar with an oyster saloon attached. It is estimated that there are at least 7,000 oyster saloons proper in the city, all doing a thriving business. It requires but a small capital to embark in this business, and, the receipts being cash and the profits good, the number of these saloons has largely increased during recent years.

The Immense Trade.

Along the East River, in the neighborhood of Broome street, there are eighteen large wholesale establishment and on the North River there are thirty-three similar ones. These concerns do the great bulk of the oyster trade in New York. In the busy season the river in front of the offices of these wholesale dealers swarm with schooners and boats laden with oysters. On the East River sixty boats may be seen in a single day waiting to be unloaded, while on the North River, where the larger part of the trade is carried on, as many as 180 boats, including some schooners, have been counted. Besides these a large amount of business is done with independent boats, whose cargoes are not consigned to any of the large wholesale houses. A reporter endeavored to find some wholesale dealer who would venture to give an estimate of the oyster business done in this city, but failed to find one who would say more than that the trade was really enormous, and the number of men altogether employed outside and in the city in the business of supply, was beyond his counting to anything like a reasonable estimate. It would be safe to say, said one gentlemen, that 100,000 men make a livelihood out of the oyster trade, but the business is not confined to New York alone. The export to the West is about equal to the consumption in this city. Chicago does a great oyster business, and the trade with the West is increasing in proportion as the population increases there. From Baltimore, also, large supplies are sent to the West. The oyster trade from Virginia is immense in the winter months, fully 100 sail of vessels coming into our rivers for the oyster market. The growing proportions of the business cannot be accurately measured, but that it is yearly extending is claimed by all in the trade. Some dealers, however, grumble a little that the trade seems to be no greater now than it was before the war; but these gentlemen forget that there are a great many more persons now engaged in it than there were then, so that the profits must be diffused.

Prices.

Every kind of oyster—that is, each under its peculiar appellation—has different degree of size, which the trade designate as bushels (not sold by first class dealers), cullums, box, single extra, double extra, treble extra. The relative prices of these are:—Cullums, 60z. per 100; box, $1 per 100. single extra, $1.50 per 100; double extra $2 per 100; treble extra, $3 per 100. About 200 treble extra oysters would fill a barrel, while it would take between 800 and 900 cullums to a barrel. The price is increased according to the size of the oyster.

Saddle Rocks.

Most people are not aware that there is no such oyster nowadays as the Saddle Rock. Every large oyster may be called a Saddle Rock, but the genuine article of that name long ago disappeared. The origin of the name arose forty years ago, and the designation has since been kept up. At Little Neck, situated about eighteen miles up the East River, forty years ago, or thereabouts, oysters used to be taken from a cove in that vicinity, in which was a large rock called the "Saddle Rock," owing to its formation. The oysters taken from the natural bed here were found to be of the most delicious flavor and of the largest size. So great was the demand for them that the natural bed soon got to be worked out, and no amount of "planting" elsewhere could keep the supply equal to the demand. Within a few years from that time the "Saddle Rocks" had been gobbled up and no more were to be found, either on the land or in the sea, nor have they dwelt anywhere, so far as since known, except in the fertile imaginations of oyster saloon keepers.

Anathmical.

Scientists say that the oyster is a marine acephalous mollusk of the lamellibranchiate order of the genus ostrea. The shells are inequivalve, lamellated, the upper shell being the smaller and moving forward with age, leaving a groove for the ligament along the adhering valve. The oyster has no feet, the lobes are widely separated and united only near the hinge. Respiration is carried on with the vascular gills. Without jaws or teeth, the oyster separates and selects its food by means of a short labial process, and is, therefore, unable to feed upon resistive substance. The intestine is short, with few convolutions, the ventricle of the heart lies upon the rectum. Oysters have no power of locomotion and move only in respiration, or when sperm and ova are expelled by the sudden closing of the valves. The authorities differ on the question of sex, some holding that the oyster is a hermaphrodite, others that the female sex predominates. The eggs of the oyster are expelled in a white, greasy, viscid fluid, which rises to the surface, and which are called spats. Being held in solution by the water, they soon find a lodgment in the bed of the bay and soon develop fecundation arising through the medium of the water, which conveys the sperm to the ova. The tides, the degree of saltness of the water and the character of the soil have all to be considered in the multiplication of the animal. From the beginning of May to the end of August the spawning takes place. It is said that the general belief that oysters are not fit to eat during these months is a popular error, slander and supported by the oystermen themselves in order to produce a cessation in the demand. The oysterman must have a good knowledge of the tides and of the anatomy of the oysters in order to secure proper planting. Especially has he to observe that he take the oysters from the bed when the tide is running out, so that the fresh water may come down from the rivers at the mouth of the beds and supply the fish with drink, for the salt water makes the oyster lean and unhealthy. In planting, however, the breeders are put in high water; but when the water is too salt it becomes necessary to remove the plantations for immersion in fresh water, the latter imparting, according to the judiciousness exercised in its use, deliciousness in flavor and largeness in size. The moon is the oysterman's guide. Opinions differ as to whether rocky bottoms are best for oyster beds. Many experienced oystermen believe that a soft, sandy loam, like the bed of the East river, is the most fruitful. Experience is said to show that in transplanting the oyster must be returned to a soil almost similar to that upon which it was bred in the natural bed. Contrary practice has for a result an excessive mortality.

AMONG OUR MILLS.

Items of Interest to Iron Workers.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

THE Croton glass works, at New Castle, has resumed operations.

GRAFF, BENNET & Co.'s Millvale Mill structure is 909 feet long.

THE assignee of James Ward & Co., of Niles, advertise the Russia mill for sale.

UPWARDS of forty mills were represented at the meeting of iron manufacturers in this city on the 26th ult.

THE Cambria Iron Company have now about 3,000 hands at work, against upwards of 4,000 just previous to the panic.

MESSRS. HUSSEY, BOOS & Co. are putting in their new shovel works and steam hammer, made by Marchand & Morgan.

MESSRS. ADAMS & Co. are making glass buckets of all sizes, and Messrs. Atterbury & Co. make all sizes of glass baskets, handle and all being moulded in one piece.

THE United States Iron and Tin plate Co., at McKeesport, are using a 3 ton hammer built by Marchand and Morgan, of Alliance, O., total weight of which is about 40 tons.

TWO of Thomas Wightman & Co.'s glass factories are not in operation, because Carson Street is so torn up that coal cannot be hauled to the works. These factories are both window glass.

IF PEOPLE who live in *glass houses* should not throw stones, quite a large number of our citizens are morally prohibited from indulging in this little pastime, there being over 70 such houses in this city.

THE Shenango furnaces, at West Middlesex, Mercer county, are being repaired. The Middlesex Manufacturing Company have started their works again, and the rolling mill and Fanny furnaces are in operation.

THE Rochester Tumbler works are again running, though the new buildings are not completed. It is so recently that we chronicled the destruction of these woks by fire, it looks as though there must be some "Phœnix" about the ruins.

THE Butler Mining and Manufacturing Co. has commenced mining for coal at Murrinsville, on the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad. This company has a capital of $300,000. B. Hudrick, of East Brady, is President, and Wm. Barren, of Erie, Secretary.

THE Upper Union Iron Mill, Carnegie, Kloman & Co., was damaged by fire on Sunday evening to the extent of several hundred dollars. The flames were seen first in the building which covers the Siemens appartus used for the manufacture of the gas for supplying the furnaces.

ENCOURAGED by their success in the use of natural gas for fuel at their works at Leechburg, Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield are boring for gas at their works at Appollo. The drill is now down 600 feet, and a few days ago they struck a very strong vein of salt water; petroleum was also met with, and gas in such quantity as to burn to the hight of of several feet.

EPPING, CARPENTER & CO., of the Keystone Steam Pump Works, of this city, lately shipped one of their largest sized pumps, weighing seven tons, to Ward, Warner & Co., Mineral Ridge, Ohio, to be used as a mining pump, for which purpose it was specially constructed. They have also recently built a five inch special pump for Emerson, Kuapp & Co., Charlotte Furnace, and one of the same pattern for Wm. Clingman & Co., Lower Union Mills, and have also just completed a seven inch pump for Spang, Chalfant & Co., to be used as a fire pump.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Soundings for a Cable to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 2.—The steamer Tuscarora left here just one year ago to-day to survey a line and make soundings for a cable to Japan. The first attempt from Cape Flattery was abandoned on account of the lateness of the season, and she made soundings on and off the coast from Cape Flattery to San Diego. From that point she struck out for Honolulu, making soundings as she went. From Honolulu she proceeded to Yokohama, via the Barin Islands. The deepest water found on this line was 3,287 fathoms. Two lines were started from the coast of Japan, but abandoned on account of the great depth of water. The third line was found feasable, and a line was run to Kuril Island, one of the Aleutian Group; thence run to Onnataski, and from there to Cape Flattery. The greatest depth found on this line was five and one-fourth miles.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Morris.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—THOMAS A. Morris, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, to-day. He was eighty years of age.

Brevet Major General John G. Foster.

NASHUA, N. H., September 2.—Brevet Major General John G. Foster, United States Army, died here at one o'clock this morning.

NIAGARA FALLS.

National Convention of Maltsters.

NIAGARA FALLS, September 2.—The National Convention of Malsters temporarily organized to-day, with S. D. Hawley, of Detroit, in the Chair. After an address by the Chairman, and the appointment of Committees on Constitution and Permanent Officers, a recess was taken.

SPORTING NEWS.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—The tenth and last game of the championship series between the Chicago and Baltimore base ball clubs resulted as follows: Chicagos, 1; Baltimores, 5. Runs earned: Chicagos, none; Baltimores, 2. Base hits: Chicagos, 4; Baltimores, 8.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1874.

Cabinet Officers in the City.

The only Cabinet officers now in Washington are Secretaries Fish and Bristow, and Postmaster General Jewell. Secretary Belknap is expected to-morrow. Mr. Fish has not been absent more than a week altogether during the summer.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Rev. Dr. Bacon on the Scandal.

The "Mutual Friend" Considered the Chief of the Plot.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1874.

Rev. Dr. Bacon on the Scandal.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon has contributed a paper to the *Independent* on the Brooklyn scandal. He says:

No summing up of siftings of the, testimony, published and unpublished, and no disclosures that may yet be made, can, in any way, redeem the man who has become so conspicious in his character of "Mutual Friend" or negotiator between the embarrassed editor and proprietor of the *Golden Age* and the popular and prosperous, but not very cunning, pastor of Plymouth Church. It was three years ago that the entire budget, very much as given in Mr. Tilton's statement, was laid open before me by a man of high standing, who, unfortunately, knew nothing about the matter save what others had told him. Then it was that I first heard the name of Frank Moulton. In the absence of any proof, or show of proof, I refused to withdraw my confidence from Mr. Beecher, or charge my memory with the painful details of the story which I knew would, sooner or later, become public; but then I

Began to Suspect,

and thenceforward the impression on my mind grew deeper and more definite that whoever might be the dupe and victim, and whatever might be the result in regard to Mr. Beecher or any other of the *dramatis personæ*, the "Mutual Friend," the custodian of papers, big and black, with the fate of the hero of the pistol scene, would be exposed in the *denouement* as the chief of the plot. Frank, as his cronies call him, is not only a man of aesthetic refinements, but surrounds himself with favorites by coupling to his friendship, and is sensitive to the charges of doing any dishonorable thing. Mr. Beecher having had the benefit of

Frank's Generous Friendship,

for I know not how many years, now turns upon him in self-defence and charges him with having had a chief part in a very base conspiracy. Well, this high-toned gentleman, whose eyes beam keen with honor, vindicates his honor by bring his accuser to answer before a jury. How can he, or where will he find a judicious and honorable counselor-at-law who will advise him to do so? Of course I put this question without knowing that he has not already paid for the retaining fee, or even that a most eminent criminal lawyer in Massachusetts has already advised him to do just the thing which I think a sagacious and honorable counselor would advise him not to do. Mr. Beecher charges him with having been in the

The Chief Actor in a Base Conspiracy.

He tells a story very dishonorable to the conspirators, yet, not very creditable to his own discretion and not incredible, all things considered. That tells the truth, Frank Moulton is a bad man; but, if Mr. Beecher's story is not true, what follows? We have Mr. Moulton's own report of what he has been doing for three years past, and his is a true story, if Mr. Beecher's is false. According to his own story, not less than according to Mr. Beecher's, he

Deserves the Reprobation and Scorn of all Honest Men,

though he seems too deficient in moral sense to know it. In each of the two stories there is an apparent conspiracy. The one is against Mr. Beecher's peace of mind, against his reputation, against his usefulness, against his family, and against the church of which he is an honored minister. It involves a conspiracy against a weak and helpless woman, to disgrace her and her children, and to make her life intolerable. It has proceeded, it is alleged, so far as to extort money from Mr. Beecher's gushing sympathy with a man whom he had befriended, but who had ruined himself by his incradicable folly. The other is a conspiracy to conceal a crime which ought rather to have been exposed and punished. To men of certain principles adultery may seem a trivial offense—a private affair—in which the dishonored husband has something to condone or revenge, but not much of a crime against society if only it can be hushed up among one's friends. To *them* this conviction seems to be in Moulton's mind, that emunation of the Holy Ghost pronounced on peacemakers, he has been working all this while, as he would have us understand, for "compromise." With the assurance, both of perfect unconsciousness, he urged the investigating committee to accept his view of the case and settle it by compromise.

What Moulton Proposes.

What he proposes is, that the man who, according to his story, is a "thorough profligate" leading captive a silly woman—shall retain his position and all his influence by coming to terms with Theodore Tilton. Doubtless it is the hope of the countless multitudes in this and other lands that Mr. Beecher will be triumphantly vindicated, and they are praying that he may be, but they are not praying nor hoping that if he is guilty he may escape detection. Having long honored him as a good man, they believe he is innocent of the wickedness imputed to him, and will believe so till he shall be proved guilty. In that belief they are praying that his innocence may be made manifest, and that those who have conspired to destroy him may be confounded. Mr. Beecher's friends do not claim for him immunity in any wickedness. Moulton may negotiate himself into infamy, but he is not counted among Mr. Beecher's friends.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., September 2.—The Republican State Convention has adopted the following platform, with great unanimity:

Resolved, First. That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced by its National Conventions; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery, and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the honest execution of the pledges made to the people, purity, integrity and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

Second. That we favor a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as may foster and encourage American industry.

Third. That we denounce all forms of open or covert repudiation, and declare that justice and the public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted, as declared in the act of Congress of March 18, 1869, and it is the duty of the National Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

Fourth. That when the currency shall have been restored to a specie value, banking should be made free, so that the circulating medium may expand or contract according to the demands of commerce and trade.

Fifth. That the Democratic party, by its uniform opposition to the improvement of our harbors and our great national water courses, has shown itself incompetent to deal with the vitally important questions of cheap transportation and all internal improvements; that the cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the National and State Governments by appropriate legislation.

Sixth. That we heartily endorse the present Republican Congress in repealing the law increasing official salaries, in reducing the expenses by more than twenty millions dollars, in successfully resisting all jobs, in abolishing the extravagant Government of the District of Columbia, and in reforming abuses generally, whereby the Republican party proved to be worthy of the continuous support of the people.

Seventh. That the recent outrages and murders in the South, of which unoffending colored citizens have been the victims, committed in pursuance of the avowed purpose of maintaining an exclusive white man's Government, demand and hereby receive the indignant condemnation of the Republicans of Ohio.

Eighth. That the restraint of intemperance and its causes, to the full extent of the Legislature, judicial and police powers of the State, and the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication, is demanded by the moral and material welfare of society and the State.

Ninth. We deprecate the action of the present General Assembly in reorganizing the punitive and benevolent institutions of the State for partisan and political purposes as tending lawlessly to the impairment of their efficiency add usefulness.

The following ticket was also nominated: For Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff, of Adams; Supreme Judge, long term, Luther Day, of Portage; short term, W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence; School Commissioner, Thomas W. Harvey, of Lake; Clerk of Supreme Court, Rodney Foos, of Clinton; member of Board of Public Works, Stephen B. Homer, of Muskingum. These are all re-nominations, except Johnson, who is nominated for the unexpired term of Judge Stone, resigned this day.

Missouri People's State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The People's State Convention met in Jefferson City this morning, and after preliminary business adjourned until 2 P. M. At the afternoon session Judge Jesse P. Alexander was elected permanent President. A Committee of Conference, consisting of three from each Congressional district, was appointed to select a ticket.

Congressional Conventions.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 2.—The Congressional Convention in this district, held at Clarksville to-day, nominated Jno. F. House, of Montgomery, by acclamation, and passed strong resolutions, denouncing the late outrages in Gibson and Trousdale counties, and commending the course of the Governor in relation thereto.

HUMBOLDT, KS., September 2.—S. A. Cobb was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District today.

VERMONT.

The State Election.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Elected.

The Legislature Overwhelmingly Republican.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 2.—Returns still come in slowly, but enough is known to indicate the election of Judge Peck, Republican, as Governor by the usual Vermont majority, after allowing for a light vote. The House will be overwhelmingly Republican, and the Senate nearly unanimously the same way.

One hundred and ten towns return 81 Republicans to the Legislature to 24 Democrats, there being no choice in five. The vote for Governor in 113 towns stands: Peck, 20,004; Bingham, 8,501. In 1872 the vote in the same towns was: Converse, 24,636; Heaton, Democrat, 10,513.

The contest in the Second Congressional District has been a very hot one, and results in the defeat of Poland. The bolters mainly supported Hon. D. C. Dennison, of Royalton, in Windsor county, but their advice to their followers was to vote for anybody to draw votes from Poland.

The exact result of the ballot of yesterday, as far as heard from, in 42 towns out of 80 is as follows: Poland, 3,852; Dennison, 5,252; Davenport, 1,390; scattering, 684. In 1872 the vote in the same towns stood thus: Poland, 7,566; Steele, bolter, 2,130; Davenport, Democratic, 1,872; scattering 245. The vote for Poland has fallen off 3,714, or one half since 1872, and Dennison's vote compared to that of Steele in 1872 has gained 3,121. In 1872 Poland led Steele in these towns 5,436, and this year Deanison leads Poland 1,399.

PARKER'S, PA.

The Oil Trade—A New Combination —The Producers and Pipe Line Company in Council—An Effort to Put Up Crude.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 2, 1874.

Considerable interest has been felt here to-day in the meeting of refiners at Pittsburgh. The producers thought it would have some effect on their prospects. The leading spirits held a meeting this afternoon with the officers of the Pipe Line Company, and partially agreed upon a basis of consolidation. Both parties have axes to grind. The producers want crude put up, and the Pipe Company want to beat the Conduit Company. The consolidation will go into effect at once, and this evening the producers commenced to hint of higher prices. H.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Leasing a Telegraph Line.

LONDON, September 2.—The Government telegraph authorities have agreed to lease a wire to the direct cable terminus, with the privilege of operating it by the company's employes.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Puycerda.

MADRID, September 2.—Additional attacks have been made upon Puyderda by the Carlists, who were repulsed with great loss.

MEXICO.

Excommunication in Yucatan.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 22.—The Bishop of Yucatan has issued an order excommunicating all Catholics who contract civil marriages.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

College Commencement Exercises —Twelve Gentlemen and One Lady Graduates.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WAYNESBURG, September 2, 1874.

The college commencement exercises to day drew a large audience, and were highly interesting. The performances generally were excellent. G.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1874.

Classification of Cotton.

The Delegates to the National Cotton Exchange Convention have adopted a standard classification which is said to be unsatisfactory to New York dealers, being too low as compared with long usage in this market. According to the new types, New York low middling is little better than the old-fashioned strict good ordinary. The delegates will be treated to an excursion down the bay and up the Hudson to-morrow (Thursday) by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange.

DOINGS OF THE TEACHERS.

Yesterday's Session of the Pittsburgh Institute.

The Pittsburgh Teachers Institute commenced its Sixth annual session yesterday morning in the Ralston School House, at the corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets. The attendance was large. President Luckey called the Institute to order, and after the opening exercises delivered an informal address, in which he said that he believed the interest manifested by the teachers in attendance at the meetings of the Institute showed they were deeply interested in the cause of education. He believed that in no city in the land was there as much interest shown by the teachers, directors and citizens as is manifested here. He urged all to work for the promotion of educational interests and to cultivate fraternal relations with each other. After a song from the Allegheny Quartette Club, Professor Andrew Burtt gave an instruction lesson on "Case in Grammar." The lecturer, who, as is well-known, is thoroughly at home when handling such a subject as indicated above, gave his hearers many new ideas for thought. Professor Evans entertained the audience with a complete rehearsal of W. Wilton's "Vagabonds," followed by Miss Lina Mulhattan, in an essay on "The Tongue."

The following committees were appointed by the President: Committee on Resolutions, Geo. P. Faiten, E. C. Holmes, E. M. Still; Committee on Elections, H. C. Squires, Miss Kate Knowles, Miss Anna Kaufman; Auditing Committee, J. P. Cameron, J. F. McClymonds, I. N. Stephenson.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied in disposing of the following programme: Instruction in history, by Mrs. M. B. Burtt; longitude and time, by T. Jeff. Duncan; spelling by J. P. Andrews; lecture on "School Etiquette," by Geo. P. Fallon; instruction, "Geometrics," by Geo. J. Luckey; Blackboard Work, by E. M. Still; Music, by the Allegheny Quartette; Lecture, by W. C. Moreland, Esq. The exercises closed with a discussion of the question, "Is a State Uniformity of Text-books Desirable." Mr. J. L. Harrison spoke in the affirmative and Wm. R. Ford in the negative.

The Oil Trade and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

*To the

DAILY GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE Republican State Executive Committee, as newly constituted, will meet at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, for organization, on Tuesday next.

IT should not be overlooked just now that the utterances of the Southern press strongly favor such massacres as that of the negro officeholders of Coushatta Parish.

VERMONT has responded to the call of duty by electing the Republican ticket, although the vote was small. The vote of Vermont indicates the general drift of affairs.

THE Khedive of Egypt is actively preparing to organize an International Court, for the trial of persons in his Territory involving the rights and interests of foreigners. Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina, is appointed one of the Judges of this Court, and will shortly sail for Egypt. The new plan of trial before this Court will greatly reduce the labor and responsibility of Consuls of Egypt.

REV. DR. BACON, whose articles in the *Independent* occasioned the development of the Beecher charges, has communicated to that paper an article severely criticising Moulton as a conspirator of the meanest description, and as a compromiser of adultery, even on his own showing. It is hardly possible by statement or argument to give the people a less opinion of Moulton than they now have.

THE Mennonites, several hundred of whom have recently landed at New York, are described as intolerably filthy, but as rugged and well adapted, by experience, to the toils that must attend settlement in the northwest. Each one is said to be possessed of about $1,500 in gold, and shopmen and religious teachers of their own country have been brought along, that they may enter upon their new life here with as few variations from that at home as is possible.

GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER, of the army, who has been in failing health, died at Nashua, New Hampshire, yesterday. General Foster attained a fair amount of distinction in the war of rebellion, serving chiefly in the South. He was ranked as a careful and prudent commander, but was not charged with independent commands of a character fitted to give him opportunity for great distinction. He performed well every duty with which he was charged and was regarded as an officer of very ability, but not eminently superior.

THE return of General Custer, from his exploring expedition in the Black Hills, and the eagerness of parties to conduct expeditions into that region for gold digging purposes, will force on the Government the question of opening up the new Eldorado to the enterprise of the people. Various assertions are made, among others that the gold region is not embraced in the Indian treaties, and is, therefore, free land. What these and other surmises are worth remain to be seen. Yet even if the Indians do possess treaty rights to the soil, the feeling of the Northwest is against regarding them, especially in view of the generally warlike character of the Sioux. Once the section is opened up, and there will be a rush to that region rivaling that to California in earlier days.

THE occurrences at Coushatta, in Louisiana, illustrate a condition of things there that is very deplorable, and that does not promise well for the South. It has been known, for some time, that the resident whites of the Southwest have determined to secure control of political affairs at all hazards. At some points,—Vicksburg, for example,—they were fairly entitled to it, and the late election showed this. In others they cannot poll enough honest votes to attain control, but have determined to reach by terrorism what they cannot by a fair ballot. This is simply the secret of all existing troubles. The Coushatta troubles fully illustrate this. The negro officials, at the first offered their resignations, if assured safety to Shreveport; and while this plan was being carried into effect, a band of Texans overtook them, and murdered six of the number. This spirit of murder, directed against white Republicans, and colored men, must yet be repressed with a strong hand. The subject has been brought to the attention of the President, but his decision has not yet been announced.

THE *Post* ventures to hope that however many charges of secessionism may be brought against its other candidates, at least General McCandless may be spared this charge. "His brilliant record during the war" is the basis of this hope. We think we have heard something of that "brilliant record." There was a General McCandless who left the army and went home, and as the war was in earnest by that time, it was hoped a Brigadier General's commission would tempt him to go back and do something "brilliant." But he could not "see" it. We have a strong suspicion that it was the same person now a candidate against General Beath,—a real soldier and modest man, who lost his leg and fought on, except when in the hospital, during the entire war. If we are mistaken in the person, the *Post* can correct us. If we are not, we would be glad to have described to us one of those "brilliant" things that General McCandless did, during the war. Did he ride his gallant charger up to the mouth of flaming batteries, or fiercely bear down on serried ranks of infantry, or go rushing through the flame of musketry, carrying victory on his banners, and confusion to the rebels? Did he? We want to know.

WE did not expect to cure the *Dispatch's* propensity for lying by a single exposure, but we did suppose it would at least be cautious and skillful in stating its falsehoods. It now affirms we said that we "opposed and still oppose Grant for a third term." As we did not say this, of course the *Dispatch* knew it stated what was false. It assumes that we now advocate Washburne for the Presidency. As we have not said so, its assumption is an impertinence. But its stupidity goes even further than unskillful lying. "Administration patronage" crops out as the *animus* of its articles. It is, we know, a severe grievance to that journal that the GAZETTE is thought worthy of the confidence and support of the Administration, but as the price of the *Dispatch's* allegiance is known to be very small, no one troubles himself about patronizing it, except to put down the necessary funds. Mr. Mackey probably remembers the dire threats not to support Hartranft, in the late Gubernatorial canvass, unless the *Dispatch* was "recognized." The recognition came along in a few days, and we happen to know the precise amount. It was ridiculously small, but all the paper was thought to be worth. This last movement to secure "patronage" is unusually thin as well as treacherous and impudent. Possibly a few more affidavits of circulation would induce advertisers to believe the *Dispatch* has enough circulation to justify some additional patronage for its depleted columns.

IT seems peculiarly heartless that the outrages perpetrated on the negroes South should be made the subject of brutal jokes by the Democratic press of the North. The object is to discredit the entire thing. Few Democratic journals have ever admitted the existence of Ku-klux outrages, although the fact was clearly established by Congressional and legal investigations. That a reign of terror is being developed in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana at least, for the purpose of securing political control of those States, is clear to demonstration. The evidence of the fact is too clear to admit of doubt. It is not strange that an extra session of Congress should be seriously proposed by some. Whatever there may have been of wrong in carpet-bagism, or of crudeness and ignorance among the negroes, it did not justify wholesale murder and terrorism. More than this, the fiendish brutality of the Southern whites will exert its influence on the people North, leading them to loathe a party whose adherents anywhere can be guilty of such violence as can now be proven against the Democrats of the South. The reports of outrages are not a myth,—and the Republican press of the North is not anxious to make the impression that there is violence where there is none. We would a thousand times prefer that the South should pass under the peaceful domination of the old Southern element, than that bloodshed and terrorism should exist; but when these are resorted to to gain power, it is time to resist. It is also noticeable that the same spirit of hostility to the colored race, that is so terribly illustrated at the South, is manifested in Democratic platforms at the North. All of this is peculiarly significant, and deserves the notice of the people. In the meantime we call on the President to give protection to the loyal people South.

DEATH OF BISHOP MORRIS.

Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D.D., Senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, died at Springfield, Ohio, yesterday. He has been, for several years past, retired from active work, owing to the infirmities of age. He was, however, able to attend the General Conferences of his Church, held once in four years, being at Brooklyn at one held there in 1874. Other than this, which was a visit of ceremony, and not of labor, he took no active part in the work of his office. Bishop Janes has been the acting Senior Bishop, and becomes the actual Senior by the death of Bishop Morris. The dead Bishop entered the work of the ministry over half a century ago, when the West was comparatively unsettled, and was rapidly promoted, until while yet comparatively young he was elected Bishop. In this position, he was distinguished, during his active career as a man of system, as an executive officer of very remarkable ability, a parliamentarian of rare merit, and a terse, clear, vigorous preacher, whose sermons were models of compactness and strength. Two or more volumes of his sermons have been published, and are accepted as models considered as doctrinal presentations. He was short and corpulent, severe of countenance, but genial of spirit, and in his old age was full of the sunshine of cheerful piety. He married a second time a few years since. His loss will be felt in his church as the removal of one of the old landmarks of early Methodism.

TYNDALL'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The address of Professor Tyndall, at Belfast, is very certain to be made the subject of much discussion. He has been known as an original investigator in science, for several years, and as a man of very marked ability, also as having a tendency to be hostile to the Christian religion, as revealed and practiced. He professes a spirit of disbelief of prayer, his theory being the necessary fixedness of natural laws, and the impossibility of so changing them as to admit of answer to prayer. There was a presumed recognition of a Divine Being in all this, but of one either voluntarily or of necessity limited in the scope of his powers. The address at Belfast was delivered before the Association for the Advancement of Science, and was prepared with a view to the importance of the occasion and proceedings. It was, professedly, a review of Scientific progress, from the times of Democritus, 460 B. C. to the present; but the merely historical fact was but a basis for the deductions and forecastes that were given, touching the *status* of Science, and its future influence on religion and all phases of human faith.

In some sense, the address recognizes an Intelligence, that regulates and controls the material phases around us, but it is limited, apparently, to the maintenance of "ethical harmony" in the world. Thus the following: "Did I not believe," said a great man to me once, "that an Intelligence is at the heart of things, my life on earth would be intolerable." The utterer of these words is not, in my opinion, rendered less noble but more noble, by the fact that it was the need of ethical harmony here, and not the thought of personal profit hereafter, that prompted his observation."

Referring to Lucretius, he mentions approvingly "his grand conception of the atoms falling silently through immeasurable ranges of space and time suggested the nebular hypothesis to Kant, its first propounder." Tracing, in this spirit, the progress of science, he at length inquires what stopped its progress, and answers, "Christianity." Life became emotional by persecution, and the early martyrs, triumphing by exaltation of spirit over diabolical tortures, grew to scorn the earth, and "the Scriptures which ministered to their spiritual needs were also the measure of their science." While there is much truth in his description of the tendency of thought in the Middle Ages, the prevailing spirit of his utterances is antagonistic to Christianity. For example, he entirely overlooks the fact that there was not, in the Middle Ages, culture that was sufficiently general to admit of any great progress in scientific research. And that Christianity was not a hindering cause, is proven by two facts: Aristotle, who cannot be said to have been directly influenced by Christianity, is admitted by Tyndall to have seriously impeded scientific research in that period; and Christianity was modified and warped, in its merely human relations, by the intense persecutions of the first three centuries of the Christian era. As persecution begets a persecuting spirit, the terrible scenes of the Middle Ages may be referred primarily to the Paganism that ruled in the early ages of the Christian era. Certainly Galileo and Kepler were the products of the later Christian era.

Affirming the general acceptance of the atomic doctrine by all the great scientific minds of the present,—some even going so far as to seek to determine their sizes, he proceeds to the development of geologic sciences, and points out the admissions it has already compelled,—that of the great age of our earth being prominent. The discoveries of petrified forms of life once active, of the fact that the simplest forms lie lowest down, and that the more perfect forms always occur in the superimposed strata, raised the question how each new group of organisms was to be accounted for. Out of this question grew the Darwinic idea, Da Maillet, a cotemporary of Newton, starting the theory of a modification of the species. In 1813, Dr. Wells clearly recognized the principle of natural selection. He fully approves Darwin, saying, "his success has been great; and this implies not only the solidity of his work, but the preparedness of the public mind for such a revelation. On this head a remark of Agassiz impressed me more than anything else. Sprung from a race of theologians, this celebrated man combated to the last the theory of natural selection. One of the many times I had the pleasure of meeting him in the United States was at Mr. Winthrop's beautiful residence at Brookline, near Boston. Rising from luncheon, we all halted, as if by a common impulse, in front of a window, and continued there a discussion which had been started at the table. The maple was in its Autumn glory; and the exquisite beauty of the scene outside seemed, in my case, to interpenetrate without disturbance the intellectual action. Earnestly, almost sadly, Agassiz turned, and said to the gentlemen standing round, "I confess that I was not prepared to see this theory received as it has been by the best intellects of our time. Its success is greater than I could have thought possible."

Conservation of Energy is next referred to, and is traced through its several phases, until he reaches the question of Molecular force, which he claims has been shown to be structural, and that but one step remains to proclaim it creative. In reaching down to the origin of the species he refers to Darwin's quotation, from a "celebrated author and divine," who had "gradually learnt to see that it is just as noble a conception of the Deity to believe He created a few original forms, capable of self-development into other and needful forms, as to believe that He required a fresh act of creation to supply the voids caused by the action of His laws." But this does not satisfy Tyndall, who logically recognizes that there is as much force in the creative idea, if associated with a few creations, as with a multitude. After a series of illustrations to show that matter cannot be so reduced in bulk as to destroy its peculiar qualities,—the polarity of the magnet remaining in but a particle of matter,—he inquires: "Are we not urged to do something similar in the case of life? Is there not a temptation to close to some extent with Lucretius, when he affirms that 'nature is seen to do all things spontaneously of herself without the meddling of the gods?' or with Bruno, when he declares 'that matter is not that mere empty capacity which philosophers have pictured her to be, but the universal mother who brings forth all things as the fruit of her own womb?'"

The reports thus far given of this address, are not sufficiently full to admit of clear judgment whether Professor Tyndall really plunges into the mystery of creative powers, as lodged in matter, but that he verges on this must be clear. His reasoning, too, takes a broader sweep than that of Darwin, and embraces more of the various sciences than does his. It opens up a profound subject, that will be widely discussed. We do not fear that it will serve to unsettle Christian teaching or faith. He admits that a single act of creation proves the power to create, and hence, the direct statement of Scripture stands as against his reasoning. It is pure conjecture, the idea of a first creation of material means. The mind will not fail to project itself back, to the point where matter resolves itself into atoms, and through the atomic theory back the question that cannot be avoided,—where did the first atom originate. Where was the starting point? And granting that matter, once created, can reproduce or recreate,—it does not hinder the other question where was the beginning? It is here the scientists tremble and hesitate and stumble, and it is here revelation comes in.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democratic conferees representing the Congressional district composed of Adams, Cumberland and York, after forty ballots, have nominated Col. Levi Maish, of York.

THE following is the Local Option ticket for Westmoreland county: For State Senate, D. S. Atkinson; Assembly, Samuel Warden, E. F. Houseman, H. M. Jones; District Attorney, W. H. Klingensmith.

THE Lancaster Republicans are in a wrangle about whether their candidate for State Senate, Stehman, was honestly nominated or not. Dr. Roebuck claims the nomination as his, and the dispute goes to a committee.

THE Schuylkill county Republicans met at Pottsville on Monday and nominated Theodore Garretson, of Pottsville, for Congress; Mr. Taylor, of Minersville, for District Attorney, and Mr. Werner, of Pottsville, for Sheriff.

THE Fulton county, Pa., Republicans have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Dr. S. E. Duffield; State Senator, Samuel S. Wilt; Commissioner, T. R. Palmer; Auditor J. H. Covalt; Coroner, Dr. W. T. McKibbein.

AT the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention a resolution was passed in favor of a reduction in the number of officeholders. This is evidence that they do no expect to carry the State. The Democratic party, when in power, were never known to abolish an office.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A DOLEFUL note from the English colony of Jamaica will amuse some of our easy-going politicians. It is claimed that the Governor is openly slandered, and the Judges are reviled in the newspapers. In Jamaica this is called "sedition." In our country we call it "criticism of public men."

THE assessments made on Republican candidates of Lancaster county are as follows: Congress, $1,500; Judge, $1,000; District Attorney, $300; Senator, $150; members of the Assembly, $150; Commissioner, $50; Prison Inspectors and Directors of the Poor, $40, and the minor offices in proportion.

CLAD in a swallow-tailed blue coat, ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, is on the stump attempting to rally the anti-monopoly voters. But he does not succeed very well, eloquent though he is. The fact is, that in fighting the railroads politically, the people find they are paring their noses down to a ridiculous point.

SHOULD Mr. Dawes not return to the House of Representatives Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, becomes the "father" of the next House. He was first chosen to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1860, and is now serving his seventh consecutive term. His new honor will give him the choice of seats on the floor.

IN THE Third Congressional district of West Virginia, John Hall, the President of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, announces himself as an independent candidate. He is in favor of a moderate increase of the currency, an appropriation for the completion of the James river and Kanawha canal, and says he is a strong protectionist.

THE Democracy of Berks county, Pa., on Monday, placed the following ticket in the field: Congress, Hon. Heister Clymer; Assembly, Amos B. Wanner, Michael McCullough—city; Dr. Aaron Smith, Benj. E. Drey, D. L. Batdorf and Nicholas Andre—county; Sheriff, Geo. R. Yorgey; District Attorney, H. C. G. Reber. The Republicans claim that on a full vote they can elect the two city representatives.

THE Democracy of Venango county, Pa., have nominated the following ticket: Congress, A. G. Egbert, of Franklin; Senate, J. B. McAllister, of Oil City; Assembly, Wm. Hasson, of Oil City; J. P. Park, of Franklin, and J. Keenan, of Pithole; County Commissioner, Thomas McKee, of Clinton; District Attorney, John McKissick, of Franklin; County Auditor, John Richie; County Surveyor, T. Powell; Sheriff, S. F. Lamberton, of Franklin.

ALL the German newspapers of St. Louis reject the Democratic platform of Missouri. The *Amerika* utterly refuses to support it. The *Anzeiger* says also of the ticket that it is "weak—very weak, as a whole. Its favorable reception is due to the fact that worse had been expected." And it further remarks that the People's Convention "can easily put up a much better ticket, and forge powerful weapons for the independent party out of the great mistakes of the Democratic platform."

THE Republicans of Washington county have nominated the following ticket: Hon. W. S. Moore for Congress, by acclamation; for Assembly, Capt. James K. Billingsley was nominated on first ballot, and Messrs. Farrer and Gabby on the fourth; Commissioner, Gaston; District Attorney, J. Add McIlvaine; Director of Poor, Mr. Weirich; Auditor, Mr. McClain; Surveyor, Allen G. White, and Coroner, Colonel James M. Byers. Dr. Thomas McKennan, Hon. Alexander Murdoch and W. R. Craighead, were appointed Congressional Conferees.

ON Friday last the *World*, though yet ignorant of the repudiation plank in the Ohio Democratic platform, announced the discovery that the Republicans had increased the legal-tender notes "$44,000,000 since 1869." It is so pleased with this that it has repeated it every day since, and it seems to have an idea that it is a good "cry." But it is not, for it is false. The legal-tender notes on the 1st of March, 1869, were $356,021,073. On the 1st of August, 1874, they were $382,076,707. The difference is $26,055,634, and that difference was added when the revenues fell off during the panic. An effort to withdraw this amount was resisted in the Senate by a party led by a Democratic Senator, (Merrimon, of North Carolina,) and the issue was finally legalized by an act which received nearly every Democratic vote in both Houses.—*N. Y. Times.*

PERSONAL.

QUEEN ISABELLA isn't so badly off, after all. She is traveling with forty servants.

THE wife of Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is one of the celebrities of Saratoga.

MISS CLARA MORRIS, the popular actress, has arrived in New York from Europe.

GRACE GREENWOOD says a Colorado Indian Chief proposed to her. Was it under the Greenwood tree?

MRS. TILTON and Mrs. Ovington, of Brooklyn, are camping out at Lake Waurumaug, in Bridgeport, Conn.

MR. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Texas, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, from this State, is now in New York.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER has married one hundred couples since January, and "put the fess in his pocket," which, it is alleged, the new charter does not allow him to do.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will inspect in person this fall the militia force of the Commonwealth, devoting a larger portion of this month to the work. The inspection will be by divisions.

JEFF DAVIS has been saying all kinds of pretty things about Texas, to an audience in Memphis. There was a time when Jeff would have given his bottom dollar to have been able to get there.

LYDIA THOMPSON, laden with laurels and greenbacks, has returned to her native 'earth. The female Blondin is therefore 'appy, and Lydia may be said to have made a fair thing of it.

REV. J. MILLER HAGEMAN, of Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, in his sermon on Sunday, speaks of the Beecher-Tilton business as the greatest scandal which has taken place in history, all things considered, since the days of the famous amour of Abelard and Heloise. Mr. Beecher in every respect save that of established guilt in the Abelard of the age; both ministers, both brilliant, orators of a continent.

GEOGRAPHICAL circles in England are excited over the discussion as to who is entitled to the credit of bringing Livingstone's body to the coast and saving the journal. Credit on both points is claimed for Lieutenant Cameron on the one hand, and on the other it is alleged that Livingstone's negro attendants really brought the body, and would have brought the journal ere this if left alone.

ARTHUR PURCELL, the man who offered a reward of $20,000 for the recovery of little Charlie Ross, has announced the withdrawal of his offer. He says that he now believes that no crime has been committed and that the whole affair will be officially compounded. He adds that he will not be duped by any official combination. Only detectives and confidence men replied to his advertisement.

A LADY, well known in New Orleans some twenty years ago, devotedly loved a young man, but was compelled to marry an aged widower. Her lever, disconsolate, left the State, and in time himself settled and married. The lady, whose husband died last Winter, a few weeks ago met her old lover himself, now a widower, and they went off privately and were married. They are now at the Virginia Springs, and real happy.—*N. O. Picayune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A CONTRACT has been awarded to a Boston firm for the erection of the soldiers' monument at York, Pa. The work will cost $35,000.

THE discovery of a ledge of rock in Montgomery county, Maryland, about twelve miles from Washington city, very rich in gold, is announced. The ledge is about six feet thick and of considerable extent.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided that East India sugars, of Formosa or the Phillipine Islands, pay duty according to their grade and color as sugars, irrespective of any alleged mode of manufacture.

EIGHT of the Presbyterian churches in the bounds of the Indianapolis Presbytery are possessed of manses, or their equivalent, ranging in value from $500 to $30,000. All this has been accumulated within the last ten years.

THE United States Treasurer has informed a correspondent that national bank notes and legal tender notes cannot be sent in the same packages for redemption, as they are counted in different branches, and in different accounts.

THERE is a regular decrease year by year in the quantity of wine taken into Paris, which is supposed to be a consequence of the high duties. Cider, on the contrary, is taken in constantly greater quantities, and the proportion for 1874 is eight times greater than for 1873.

THE Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, has made up the return of the foreign trade of the United States for the last fiscal year, which ended June 30th. The totals are given in specie values, and are: Imports of merchandise, $567,998,621, and exports, $596,392,875. The surplus of exports is less than eighteen millions.

MANSFIELD, La., near which the murder of the Coushatta prisoners by mysterious Texans, is reported to have taken place, is the point at which General Banks' army, *en route* for Shreveport in 1864, received its disastrous check at the hands of General Dick Taylor. Evidently the locality in these ten years has lost none of its then earned characteristics, as a "dark and bloody ground."

GEN. SHERMAN has proved himself to be a very poor musical critic. Gilmore's Band recently serenaded him at Niagara Falls, and, during the serenade he turned to a friend and remarked: "Our victories at the South would have been complete if these men had been there to provide the music." The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* cruelly calls attention to the fact that Gilmore and his band were in the south, and provided Gen. Banks with music just before the disastrous campaign on Red river. If these men, therefore, had provided Gen. Sherman with music, it is deplorable to think what a complete disaster his march to the sea might have been.

A CHICAGO *Tribune* correspondent confirms the reports of the wonders developed in the Black Hills country, which, he says, appears to be not only an Eldorado but a Paradise. As to the discovery of gold in large quantities, there seems to be little doubt. The deposits are fairly rich. This being the case, the Government cannot too soon recognize the fact that there are not troops enough in the Northwest to give force to the order of Gen. Sheridan, forbidding the invasion of the reservation. And as the Government will be itself responsible in a measure for the gold-fever which is on the point of breaking out, its plain duty is to make immediate arrangements for the safety and indemnification of the Indians, who will inevitably be driven from the ground.

BISMARCK.

The Chancellor Don't Want His Name Given Children.

It is reported in the *Courier de Casserte* that a certain Capt. Salvatore Panicali gave his son, in 1867, the name of Bismarck, and that this youth, now 7 years old, recently sent the following telegram to Kissengen to inquire after the health of the Prince:

Honored to bear your glorious name, I hasten to obtain news of your health, since the hand of the assassin has made an attempt on your life, so dear to Italy and to Prussia, and to the history of modern civilization. BISMARCK PANICALI.

To this message Count Bismarck, the Prince's son, replied: "Prince Bismarck thanks you for your sympathy. His wound is recovering." In reference to this exchange of courtesies, the *Journal de Paris* publishes as genuine the subjoined letter, which it states has been written by the German Chancellor to a friend of his in Naples:

DEAR FRIEND: Among the compliments generally paid to people in power, I hardly expected to see my name given to children at their baptism. It is only in Italy that I have had the honor. I am neither pleased nor amused with it. I am only sorry for it. I recollect that in 1847 the name of Pius IX. was given to children, and among the Queens of Europe there is one called Pia. Then came the power of Napoleon III., and how many little Napoleons were born forthwith among the Italians? To-day it is my turn, and little Bismarcks are beginning to appear. I regard that as a bad augury, and begin to be afraid. If you can prevent the example of Caserte being followed you will do me a service. Yours affectionately,

BISMARCK.

Pleasure Season Ended.

It is part of the unwritten constitution of the fashionable world that the pleasuring season in the country ends on the 31st of August, and that the season for a general return to business begins on the 1st of September. Accordingly from the seaside, the springs, the mountains and the lakes, the general rush back "to town" has set in, and the thermometer, even if it were to record a week or two of roasting days among the nineties, would hardly slacken the ebb tide from the country to town. There is, as the preacher says, a time for everything under the sun, and the time for business has returned; and a fair summer season in the country gives promise of a good fall trade.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MIXED SCHOOLS.

They Will Never Be Enforced in the South.

Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, was present at a teachers' meeting in Staunton, Va., last week, and in the course of remarks there made said that he did not believe that mixed schools would ever be enforced. He did not believe it could be done. He denied that Congress had the physical power to enforce mixed schools, laying aside the want of constitutional power. Such a system cannot be imposed on a State. A State has the power to abolish its system of public schools any day. Moreover, the State can refuse to raise the money necessary for the support of the system. Then what becomes of the schools? They disappear at once. Some persons, through false views, may be in favor of seating the two races side by side on the same benches; but can Congress compel both races to attend? No, it cannot. Some philanthropists, in urging the mixed school system, are in earnest in their efforts to benefit a poor, ignorant race; but the question is, will it benefit them? Among the representatives of twelve States whom he had met at Washington he only found one who was in favor of mixed schools, and he was from South Carolina. The great majority of those favoring the Civil Rights bill desire only that the colored race shall have equal educational facilities with the whites. Many of the Senators who voted for it were hoping all the time it would be defeated, and they will not vote for it again. Many of those who voted in favor of its passage had told him that if it did not pass last session it was dead, and that there would be no trouble about it hereafter.

SPREADING CONTAGION.

How a Dog Imparted the Smallpox to a Woman at Yonkers.

It is not often that dogs are instrumental in the spreading of smallpox, but an instance showing how the dreaded disease was imparted in this manner has just come to light at Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y. Not many hours subsequent to the death of a man named Van Orden from the loathsome malady indicated, and which occurred in that city a few days since, a neighbor's dog found its way to the bed from which the corpse had been removed, and indulged in a roll on the covering. On returning home the brute was fondled by its mistress, the result being that she soon afterwards developed unmistakable symptoms of the contagion. The infectious dog was then summarily shot, and the patient has since recovered. Another illustration of the facility with which the pestilential disorder can be transmitted may be cited in connection with the same case. It seems that the wife of Van Orden, fearing that the Health Officer would order the clothing worn by her deceased husband to be burned, concealed a bundle of it in the house of a friend, and as a consequence the latter was attacked with a mild type of smallpox, which ultimately yielded, however, to prompt medical treatment. It may be stated that Yonkers is now pronounced entirely free from the disease.

The Pay of Mill Operatives.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says that the manufacturing companies of that city have agreed, after consideration, on a new system of paying the wages of all operatives who do not work by the piece. The same system is, in effect, in operation in the Pacific and other manufacturing establishments in Lawrence. The *Courier* says "The time will be reckoned by the hour from the beginning of the time after the next payment, taking the present wages as a basis of calculation. This will not, of course, affect the wages of any operative during September, but on the first of October, when the ten hour law goes into effect, there will be a reduction in proportion to the reduction in time. It is reported that the constitutionality of the ten hour law is to be tested, it being argued that the law infringes on the personal liberty of the citizen to command his own time and labor. This view is to some extent confirmed by the alleged complaints of some operatives, who do not relish the prospect of having their income curtailed by being denied the right to work eleven hours if they choose to do so."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 9 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st of March and September of each year, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
[illegible] President.
John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, D. R. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. M. Kennedy, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Vollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Ayhworth, Christian Myler.
Solicitor—John N. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM HASLAGE,
No. 18 DIAMOND.
FRUIT JARS.
Mason's Patent Glass Fruit Can, the best in use.
Quarts, per doz. . . . $2 00
½ Gallon, per doz. . . . 3 00
A discount will be given to dealers buying them by the case.
TIN FRUIT CANS.
Extra heavy made, per doz. . 75c
Per Gross, ... $8 50
STONE FRUIT JARS.
500 doz. Quarts, with lids, per doz.....$1 25
500 doz. ½ Gallon, with lids, per doz..... 1 50
500 doz. 1 Gallon, with lids, per doz..... 2 25
Lower Prices to Dealers.
5000 1 and 2 Gallon Pots, per gallon..... 12
5000 1, 2 and 3, 4, 5 to 6 Gallon Crocks, per gallon..... 12
1000 1, 2, 3, 4 to 20 Gallon each Jar, per gallon 12
5000 Milk Pans, 1, 1½ to 2 Gallon, per gallon.. 12
4000 ½ Gallon Crocks, each..... 10
5000 ½ Gallon Pots, each..... 10
A good assortment of everything belonging to the Stone Ware business.
Wholesale prices to dealers, per gal. 10c
To those that buy 1000 Gallons Stone Ware at one time can buy them at 9c per gallon.
1000 ½ Gallon, 1 Gallon, 2 Gallon, 3 Gallon and 4 Gallon Jugs.
Wholesale price by the load, per gal. 10c
Retail price, ... 12c
Common Glass Fruit Cans, with Cork at, $1 00 per Dozen.
English Smoked Boneless Dried Herring, put up in small boxes for Family use, per box.....20c
Cincinnati S. C. Hams
AND
SHOULDERS.
G. F. Davis S. C. Shoulders, per lb.....11½c
Cunningham & Son S. C. Hams, per lb.....16c
G. F. Davis S. C. Dried Beef, per lb.....22c
Salmon in Pickle, per lb.....15c
FOR THE BEST
ROASTED COFFEE,
Rio Mocha and Old Java,
GO TO
NO. 18 DIAMOND.
Have you ever seen any PURE GROUND SPICES? We suppose not. Please call at 18 DIAMOND and look at them, and if you look at them you will buy them. We grind them ourselves and will guarantee one hundred per cent. purer than Spices sold elsewhere.
Sugar Department.
"A" Sugar Standard, per lb.....11c
Extra "C" Sugar.....10½c
Choice Demarara Sugar.....11c
Prime Porto Rico Sugar.....10c
Good Dry Refined Sugar.....9c
Granulated and Crushed Sugar.....12c
Powdered Sugar.....12c
Cut Loaf Sugar.....12c
And thousan's of other Goods that space will not allow me to mention. Send for circular and it will explain to you how we do business. We buy and sell for cash only, and can save you from 25 to 30 per cent. on your Groceries by buying them at the New Store of
WILLIAM HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA
FALL
We desire to call the special attention of buyers of chasd. We have received the first shipment (others e even lower than the same goods sold in the year 1869. can offer unusually good bargains. All departments of
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
New Colored Alpacas.
New Fall Delaines.
New Tycoon Repps.
All Wool sateens, choice shades.
New Black Dress Goods,
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New French Merinos.
Empress Cloths, Poplins, &c.
Silk Pongees, Repps, &c.
NEW FALL STYLES
In Ladies' and Children's
MADE-UP SUITS
Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
All Styles and Qualities.
Extra Bargains in
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Shirting Flannels and Fine Flannels
ALL KINDS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.
New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, Insertings and Flouncings, Torchon Laces, Real Oriental, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen, Cotton Muslin for Skirts, &c.
White Piques, at cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Bath and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Barbes, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs.
Neck Ruchings, Flailings and Latest Styles Neck Ties.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Every variety of Canvas for Zephyr Work.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery choicest patterns at reduced prices.
Gentlemen's Merino and Merino Underwear in all grades for Ladies and Children's wear.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Ferguson Fasteners.
Linen Lace Points, Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Lisle Thread Gloves and Gauntlets.
Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Coats' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Underwear.
Fine Real Filaree, Gimps and Ornaments.
Real and Silk Fringes.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Tax and Guipure Laces.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full Assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
New Twilled De Bege,
New French Chintzes,
New English Chintzes,
New Printed Repps,
New Tycoon Repps,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
FIRST ARRIVAL,
CHOICEST STYLES.
BODY BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
Two & Three Ply Ingrains, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
NOTICE.
Persons having packages of clothing for
Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood
Are requested to leave them at
The Mayor's Office,
PITTSBURGH,
The Postoffice,
TEMPERANCEVILLE, OR
City Hall, Allegheny,
And we would urgently request that a good supply be sent to Temperanceville, where it is much needed at present.
JNO.S. SLAGLE,
Secretary Committee.
aug7-t51

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Bonds for Rent. Deposits daily. Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH H. M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
John G. MacConnell, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Dravo, Jos. Eichbaum, Jr., Henry Clay Ravenscroft, W. P. Lang, J. G. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS 5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 6 Per Cent. per annum on deposits certificated for one year and upwards. Special arrangements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. SEGGERLING, President.
P. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS—Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Nesh, Thos. Smith, J. C. Anderson, Wm. McKee, W. W. McGregor, Stephen Morcer, Thomas Roth.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 3, 1874.

Close and careful inquiry among our manufacturers gives us the following as the present condition of the trade: There is general improvement, as compared with any time since the panic, and large orders can be had, if accepted at existing rates. There is a prevailing belief that an advance is iron is certain, and thus persons and railroads are trying to "place" orders before the advance occurs. But, as a rule, few such orders are being received, the policy being to accept only so many as can be filled with the stock of material on hand. There is a belief that the movement of the wheat crop will necessitate large orders from the railroads, to keep their cars in repair, and many such orders are being received. Few, if any of our mills are crowded, but as a rule they are running as strongly as they desire. If general anticipations are realized, the fall trade will improve moderately and steadily, the price improving along with the increase of orders. This may be accepted as a correct statement of the situation.

There is little change in the situation of the banks, but an improving real estate market.

More active stock market is reported at New York.

At New York during the last week, though the number of Western buyers of American staple dry goods in the market had increased, business was reported light at slightly yielding prices. They continue the practice adopted during the late panic, of purchasing sparingly—"sorting up," as they term it—and this, although unsatisfactory to the jobber, who in former years was accustomed to take six months' supply in the fall, and another such supply in the spring, yet to conservative business men, who hope for a return to real and substantial rather than fictitious prosperity, the caution with which traders lay in their stocks of goods is regarded as a hopeful sign of the times, since it is an indication that they expect to pay for what they buy, and do not mean to put themselves in positions where they will be unable to meet their engagements. The harvests still promise abundant and good.

It is proper to remark that Secretary Bristow has discontinued "silver payments" to the public creditors, the distribution of small amounts of silver never exceeding $5, and of late we believe only fractional parts of a dollar, having been begun by Mr. Richardson for the purpose of familiarizing the public with coin as a step towards specie payments. The silver, as fast as it came out of the Treasury, has been shipped, and the "five dollar specie payment policy" will only be remembered as one of the amusing features of the great crisis through which the country has passed.

To-day, September 3d, the Treasury has to be prepared to redeem $5,060,000 of 5-20 bonds, and on the 5th $1,000,060, the same having been called in by Mr. Richardson when he was Secretary.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1867	113¾	113¾
5-20—1864,	110¾	110¾
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867,	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	117½	117½
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	34¾	34¾
L. C.	93¾	93¾
R. H. & E.	13¾	13¾
C. C. & I. C.	17½	20
St. Paul	35¾	35
Do. Preferred	59¾	59¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
Do Central	72	72
North Western Common	38¾	37
Do. Pref		58¾
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	25½	25¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	34
Harlem	123	123
Chicago & Alton	99	99
Adams Express	106	106
American Express	60¾	60¾
W. S. Express	67¾	68
W. Fargo & Co. Express	73	73
Mannibal and St. Joseph	24	24
A. & P. Pref.		14¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	51¾	51¾
" scrip	102¾	
Reading	35¾	35¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	126	
Oil Creek	7¾	8
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Central Transportation	44¾	45
Empire do	44	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	88	89
P. C. & St. L.	61¾	

NEW YORK, September 2, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $477,000. The customs receipts were $580,000. Prime discounts, short date, 5@6; long, 6¼@7. Money 2@3½. Sterling dull at 486¼@486½ for sixty days and 488¾@489 for sight. Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with sales at 109¾. Loans flat, 1@2 per cent. The clearings were $16,000,000. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet and nominal, except Tennessees, which were a little off. Governments closed firm. Stocks opened strong, with a general upward tendency, except New Jersey Central. During the last portion of business in many cases the highest prices of the day were made. Western Union reached 75¾. Union Pacific 25¾. Lake Shore 74¾. Northwest 33¾, and Pacific Mail 47¾. Shortly before the close a decline took place. Wabash, C. C. & I. C. and New York Central were the most prominent in the downward reaction. The last named was weak throughout the day, and declined from 105 to 102¾. Wabash broke from 35¾ to 34, and C. C. & I. C. from 21¾ to 20¼. Western Union touched 77¾. Rock Island 101¾, and St. Paul 35. Union Pacific was comparatively firm, receding only ¼ per cent. from the highest point. Among the sales were 65,000 shares Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 E 1e, 26,000 Lake Shore, 47,000 Union Pacific, and 11,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 113¾; do '65, 116¾; do new, 113¾; 5-20s of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10 40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 75¾; Virginia, new, 58; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 36¾; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77½; American Express, 60¾; U. S. Express, 67½; Pacific Mail, 47½; N. Y. Central, 102½; Erie, 34½; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 124½; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86½; Northwestern common, 38; do preferred, 58¾; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 102¼; St. Paul, 35; do preferred, 54½; Toledo & Wabash, 34; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; do preferred, 101; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 89; Lake Shore, 74; Panama, 160; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 84⅝; Hartford & Erie, 15½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, September 2—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. The rate of discount in open market is 2 11-16 per cent., or 5 16 below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today was £8,000. Consols, money: 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 32½; preferred, 52

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 63f 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 1874.

The general distributive home trade is slowly reviving, and, though the season may not meet the expectations of the most sanguine, there is no reason to doubt that it will be moderately prosperous. A country (says the Boston Globe) having such a host of strong capitalists, unyielding credit and banks and railroads as the ordeal through which we have passed has developed in this country, cannot remain under the cloud of commercial discouragement and depression for a very long period. It has the power, if it has but the will, to disperse the densest clouds and to throw off the heaviest burdens. The capitalist, the merchant and the producer who can stand firm and undaunted in the face of such a financial tornado as struck us in September of last year, continuing with greater or less severity for almost a year, must have in them the elements of the power of recuperation, and will not persist long in having this, there is nothing to hinder now the gradual restoration of business activity throughout the whole country.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to made prices, which are nominal at $1 to $1.80 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and while prices have undergone no quotable change, the general tone is weaker. Prime to choice, 23@25c; leading grades, 20@22c; common, 16@18.

CHEESE—The demand has again slacked off somewhat, but with continued small receipts there is no accumulation in stock at all prices are fully sustained: 13¾@14 for prime Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light, and with a steady demand and limited supply prices are fully sustained at 20@21c for fancy and as such, quoted at 20@21. Stale stock not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged: Spring wheat flours $6.75@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; Red Winters, $7.50@8.25; White Winters, a difference of from 75@$1 ₱ bbl between Minnesota and winter wheat flours, but we are reliably informed that many of the leading brands of the latter can be purchased at considerably less than the figures named. Nothing doing in Rye flour, but we are reliably informed that many of the leading brands of Minnesota and the larger brands of Texans, but one-half our present supply would meet the fullest wants of the market, as Western shippers may understand the difficulties experienced here in selling stock. We have probably from 4,000 to 6,000 barrels of this kind on hand, and the extent of the sales made. The best, or tops' are selected, and the more unsalable sent to mill, and are finally sold for what they will bring at almost any figure.

The New York "Tribune" of Monday says: "The Flour Market in August last year was not unlike the market for the week ending to-day in general dullness, but there was a difference of $1 ₱ barrel. The best grades were sold at $5@5½ ₱ B., and the average was reported at 4¾@5. The minimum extent of the sales of over a total for five weeks of 49 491 head, or 9,898 ₱ week, while for the same time last year we had 19,556 head, or 9,911 ₱ week.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, are considerably below those of the corresponding time last week, while at Brighton, Buffalo and Chicago there is not much change; with continued unfavorable reports from New York, the market is craggy, and notwithstanding the decreased supply, prices are a shade lower—¼ to ½ off a cent. The purchases for shipment to New York are comparatively light, hence the supply, notwithstanding it is considerably short of what it was last week, is in excess of the demand. As we would learn, there was nothing said about 5½, but extra 100 lbs—five wethers and fairly good at 5½; prime 90@95 lbs, 5@5¼; 82@ 90 lbs, 4¾@5; 70@75 lbs, 4@4¾. There were 8 cars of Texan sheep on sale to-day, but they found no customers that at last accounts no bids had been made for them, and it is probable that they will have to go on east.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has reacted slightly within the past day or two, and, as compared with Saturday, prices for best have been declined from 20 to 25c ₱ cwt., and fair hogs are also lower. Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at $ 50 to $ 45, and at this day they were worth $ 6 to $ 7 ₱ fair to prime corn fed. Yorkers, 6¼@6¾, and grassers range all the way from 5¾ to 6¾, according to quality. There was a famine of grassers sold yesterday at 6 6, but it is said they were sold too cheap, that other hogs no better in quality brought six cents.

During the past week 18,500 hogs were contracted for at Indianapolis for November and December delivery, at $4@5.50.

NEW FIRM.

Wm. Rois and James Hazlewood, both well known in live stock circles, have formed a partnership for the conducting of a commission business in live stock. Although the firm is new, both the men who compose it have been actively engaged in the business for many years and understand it thoroughly in all its various details; furthermore, they have the confidence of the entire trade and deservedly, too, as they are both reliable, straight forward business men, and we have no hesitation in saying that stock consigned to Messrs R. & H. will be handled to the satisfaction of the owner. It will be the great aim of the new firm to serve their customers, and to do it well.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 1874.

The Crude market was exceedingly quiet to day; there was little or none offered, which was attributed to an anxiety on the part of sellers to hold off until the action of the meeting of refiners, held here to day, had been ascertained. We continue to quote nominally at 9¾ ₱ bbl. Refined was reported weaker to day, although there was no quotable change in rates; it was reported that some of the eastern brokers were offering September at 18¾, but it was not credited. This may be a little bit of strategy on the part of exporters and "shorts" sellers to "bear" the market, but if it is, it is not likely that it will win, as the refining interest have pretty generally determined not to sell until they can obtain rates that will afford a margin for profit.

The Barrel market continues very dull, with more offering than there is a demand for, yet prices remain unchanged.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co., Phila.	500
Citizens	Tack Bros	do 1,068
Central	J P Logan	do 210
Waring Bros	Waring Bros	do 472
Total		2,378

The Iron Trade

Like the dry goods trade is a fair index of the general condition of business, and the improvement in the demand for iron noted in this column a couple of weeks ago is an encouraging feature. The trade new shows additional signs of improvement. With the many uses to which it is applied there must of necessity spring up a good demand for it at the opening of business, and hence we are not surprised to read that at the convention of Western manufacturers and merchant iron held at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the prices for all grades of bar, sheet, and plate iron were advanced nearly $6 ₱ ton above the present prices. The Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa., which has the largest rolling mills upon one spot in the world, has about 3,000 hands at work out of the 4,000 and upward that were employed at the breaK of the panic last September. The Works are now employed in filling orders, for about 12,000 tons of railway bars, the contracts for which were closed a few weeks ago.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—The time has not arrived to determine whether the demand for Pig Iron during the Fall and Winter will, to any extent, exceed that of the past summer. Buyers and sellers are both watchful and conservative, and while the former supply themselves quickly at about their own figures, the latter generally live in expectation of a greater demand and better prices. Without attempting to decide this matter, it seems reasonable to suppose that the demand during the Fall and Winter months will not increase so that either the quantity or prices may be materially affected. Knowing from the present condition must necessarily be slow, and it is difficult to conceive of any natural causes tending to hasten the desired result.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—The demand for good to choice Timothy was again quite active, and the supply of such being only fair a firm feeling continues to prevail. The common qualities, however, of which the offerings are large, remain dull, and sales can only be effected when slight concessions are made. Sales were made at $2@2.40 for poor to common, $2.50@2.65 for fair to good, $2.70@2.75 for prime to strictly prime, and $2.80@2.85 for choice to extra fancy. Clover was in some request at $6.40@6.55 for good to prime medium. Flax sold at $1.8., Hungarian and Millet remain quiet and nominal.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—A few samples of new Clover seed having made their appearance, but the opening figure has not yet been fixed; sales of old, of which the stock is light, at 10¾@ 11c for the latter for choice. Timothy is selling in job lots at $1.87½, but car loads could not be placed at anything like this figure; 4 0 bushels Flaxseed sold at $1.40. Millet is in moderate demand; No 1 46c; No 2 44½c; white 46c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 14@15c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5.50. Wheat nominal at $1.35. Corn steady at 80@85c. Oats 40@45. Lard 10@11. Bacon—shoulders 10c; clear sides 12½; sugar cured hams 16c, all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.01.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand: No 2 Milwaukee $1.27; No 3 Spring, Chicago do $1.15; No 2 at the advance; No 2 red, $1.25. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 69c; new firm and higher; No 2 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 cellar September 90c; No 3 84½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—Cotton, Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nothing doing. Bacon active at 9¾, 10¾, 11¾@12½c. Lard 10½c. Whisky 96c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 2.—Cotton dull; middling 14c. Flour quiet at $4.40 for Queen and 5c. Oats dull at 36@37c. Corn dull at 85@90c. Hay quiet at 16@17c. Bacon active at 9¾, 10¾, 11¾@12½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 2.—Wheat unchanged; new No 1 white Michigan, 1.30; old No 1 Milwaukee $1.26. Corn higher at 79@80c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 2.—Wheat in fair request at $1.12@1.13. Corn firm at 77c. Oats firm at 48c. Petroleum unchanged.

Buffalo Cattle Stock.

BUFFALO, September 2.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 8 cars reported to arrive, 1,344 head, making the total for the week 4,000 head. The supply for good and medium cattle at the yards on hand was a pretty common sort selling will about $2.50@3.40; 400 Illinois steers averaging 1,443 lbs at 3¾@3.75; 80 Indiana steers same for 1,275 lbs at $3.40; 200 Illinois steers averaging from 1,126 to 1,423 lbs., $3.25@3.62½; 200 Texas steers ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $3@3.50; 140 Illinois steers averaging 970 lbs, at 3@3.10; Michigan steers 1,200 lbs at $3.25; 171 lbs at $3.50. Hogs: 21 cars steers arrived; selling at $4.75@5.12½. Receipts to-day averaging 1,100 lbs, $4.40. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 200 head, making the total for the week 1,000 head. The market active at 4@4½c off on all grades from last week's prices; sales 2,000 head, on sale, ranging from 3½ to 4c, or $2.80@3.20; 2,000 Canada lambs ranging from 3½ to 4c, or $2.80@3.20; 1,000 Canada lambs, making the total for the week thus far 12,200; market was slow; Toronto $6@6.37½; heavy hogs $5@5.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Business was moderate with considerable movement, and jobbing branches were fairly active. Prints, 5½@5¾c; Cochecos unsolicited, and brown X bleached cottons were firm; 36-inch sheetings, 10½@11c; 40-inch at 12c. Brown standard sheetings a jobbing at 11c. Woolens are quiet, except flannels, for which grades sold very low at auction to-day. Shawls and skirts are active.

Wool.

BOSTON, September 2.—Wool: steady demand for all kinds; buyers anxious to secure desirable lots; new crop fleece wool pleasing rapidly to consumers, at present rates of consumption stocks must become exhausted much earlier than for many years. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 55@56c choice XX and above 52@53c; medium and X delaine, Michigan and Wisconsin 50@50c; washed combing delaine 46@48c unwashed.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Cotton: demand confined to a few lots of small sizes, with good destruction to strict good ordinary 14¾@15¾c; low middlings 15¾@15¾c; good ordinary 15¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 16¾@17¼c; receipts 42 bales; gross 1,000 bales; stock 16,000 bales; sales 1,000 bales; smooth last evening 15 3/16.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 nominal; No 2 Spring, 1.26@1.26½; Chicago Spring, 2 1.23@1.24; rejected 86c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 68@68½c cash or seller September; 69¼@69⅝c seller October; rejected 64@64½c. Oats active; No 2 dull cash; 29½c seller September; rejected 28½c. Rye in demand fair and market firm; No 1 76c. Barley active; No 2 92@93c cash; 90c seller September; No 3 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand for spot at 8¾, seller 31 year; Lard quiet at 10½c cash; 10¾c seller for July. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 96c.

On call Boards in the afternoon there was an advance of 1c. Corn higher at 69¾c seller September; 69¾@ 70 seller October. Oats steady.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour in fair request and 5@10c better; Southern common to good $5.10@6.30. White wheat western extra $1.70@2.20. Wheat active, irregular and unsettled; No 1 Chicago $1.18½; No 2 do $1.14; No 3 do $1.09; Northwest $1.16@1.17. No 1 spring $1.23@1.24. Rye quiet at 85@86c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn 2c easier, closing firmer; better export inquiry; bids mixed western 70@71c; yellow Southern 72@73c; white 1 cent better; fair business; new mixed western 63@66c; white do 68@70c; yellow do 70@71c. Oats 1 cent lower; fair trade; No 2 Chicago 38½c; No 2 Milwaukee 39c; white western 42@46c; mixed western 38@42c. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet at 9¾@9¾c and there is no use in complaining. Wheat is 1@2c lower, Rye 2c lower, Barley and Malt nominal, Corn 2c lower, Oats 1@2c lower. Pork dull; new mess $17.75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet; clear 12½@12¾c. Lard heavy at 10½c for city steam. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm; common to prime 10¾@13½c. Whisky firmer at $1.09@1.04.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 2.—Flour in improved demand and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 red 1.20@ 1.22; No 2 do $1.18@1.19; No 1 amber $1.20@1.22; No 2 do $1.18@1.19; No 1 Pennsylvania $1.20@1.22; No 2 do $1.18@1.19. Corn quiet and firm at 80c for mixed western; 81@82c for yellow do; 82@83c for white do. Oats firmer; No 1 white Pennsylvania 45@46c; No 2 do 43@44c; mixed western 42@43c. Rye quiet at 90@ 92c. Provisions quiet. Pork $16. Shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@12¾c; hams 14@15c. Lard 10½@11c. Whisky: western $1.03.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 2.—Refined petroleum 24½. Tallow 42s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Petroleum 2s 6d for pale American.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands, 10¾; do Orleans, 10¾; sales of 12,000 bales, including 1,000 speculation and export and 6,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 46s 6d. Tallow 40s.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Corn firm; white 85c. Bran higher at $1.05. Bacon active and higher; held at 10¾, 11¾, 12¾@13¾c. Lard dull and lower; large 12¾@13c; small 13¾@14c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾c; prime 9¾@10c. Molasses quiet; fair to fully fair 38@39c; prime 40@42c. Whisky dull and nominal at 94@96c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No 2 white Wabash $1.30; No 3 do $1.17½; No 1 white Michigan $1.17½; No 2 do $1.15½; No 1 red Wabash $1.20; high mixed cash and seller September 72c; seller October 72c; low mixed 72c. Corn quiet and in moderate demand; No 1 46c; No 2 44½c; white 46c.

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FIRE BRICK.

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B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear. LOWEST PRICES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1874.

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hrs.	Rise or Fall.	State of River.
	Ft.	In.		
Cairo, Ill.	6	01	R	Fair.
Cincinnati O.	6	6	R	Fair.
Davenport	2	1	R	Cloudy.
Keokuk	2	1	R	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	1	3	—	Fair.
Louisville	4	4	—	Fair.
Memphis	4	3	R	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	5	1	—	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	15	6	R	Fair.
Pittsburgh	1	9	—	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	1	6	—	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	1	1	—	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	9	R	Fair.
Vicksburg	6	7	—	Clearing
Yankton	3	1	R	Fair.
Dubuque.	4	2	R	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	3	1	R	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. HORR, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was about 24 inches and still receding. No change in the Allegheny or Monongahela at headwaters since yesterday. Weather continues clear and warm.

No arrivals or departures, and business at the landing is completely suspended.

Capt. R. C. Gray goes from St. Louis to Buffalo to attend the Convention.

The Wheeling and Parkersburg packet Courier has been laid up in consequence of low water.

We see it stated that the James P. Reese will go in the Parkersburg and Gallipolis trade.

The R. W. Dougan was to have left Wheeling for Cincinnati yesterday.

—The Evansville "Journal" of yesterday says, By request, Captain Grammuer has recommenced to the proper authorities the following shoals between Cairo and this city for the establishment of lights: Cache Island, Grand Cache, Little Chain, Cottonwood Bar, Cumberland Bar, Brown's Point opposite Tradewater, Shawneetown Bar, Highland Rocks, and Henderson Bend.

—St. Louis advices under date of Tuesday say: The river has been on a stand since Saturday evening. Rates to New Orleans are firm at 50 and 25 cents, and are apt to remain firm under the influence of the recent action of the pilots, who are determined not to have living rates, no matter what others may do.

Coal has gone up in St. Paul to $12 ₱ ton.—The Quickstep has withdrawn from the White River trade in order to be overhauled and repaired for the fall trade.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The Keystone left for Pittsburgh last evening with a fair trip. Capt. Conway is commanding. Pilots, E. H. and Wm. Williamson.—Captain P. Dudley is adjourning in Wheeling.

—The James E Rambo was sold on the U. S. Marshal at Wheeling on Tuesday, to the Wheeling & Cincinnati Packet Co. Price, $5,250.

—J. W. Milksaugh has sold the steamer Law Water to Robert Collins, and Edwin Collins has sold one half the boat to W. R. Sturgill at the rate of $2,000 for the whole boat.

—The Reverdale left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday. It is not likely that she will attempt to come above Wheeling unless there is a rise in sight by the time she reaches there.

—The steamer Garryowen is in the hands of the United States Marshal. The Onachita trade old the business for her.

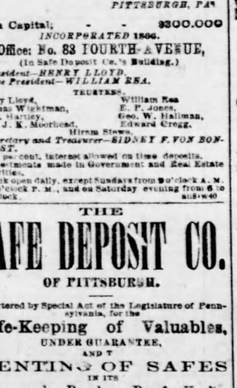
—The Katie P. Kountz arrived at St. Louis, on Tuesday, from Bismarck.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—Sears cats Potter M and Co: 2 do lumber Aubrey and M: 3 do copper C G Hussy and Co: 100 brls apples J Hargraves and Co; 4 do do Wm Rubbard L and Co. 4 do old R Riron W J Hammond; 1 do lumber S and W H Martin. 1 do Jos T McCoy; 20 brls onions A Bickley and Son; 7 cmills Scable R and S; 2 hxs augers A J Nellis; 4 do chairs Pub R N Co; 25 brls onions H J Mc-Cready; 10 brls oil C and P R R Co; 2 do do D Greer and Co; 4 brls salmon A Co: 6 cars stone J L L Knox; 100 brls flour Gaw and Co; 25 do do Gold E Pal; 200 bags bran J Hinkle; 6 do do Wm Graham; 2 do do Calins & Bro; 10 sks potatoes J H Lon & Co; 3 cases dry goods Wm Rea and Sons; 2 do do Rose Bros; 4 do onions Head Gr & Co; 40 pkgs 4 qrs cheese Hawcotts & D; 10 do do Rose Whit Rose W H Gr; 1 do do Rose Bros; 2 do do Wm Rea and Sons; 1 do do Greer W P Pailin; 14 bdls yarn McEvoy and Co; 2 cars 6 brls E B Mercer; 4 brls oil J Painter & Co; 24 brls whisky Gaw and Co; 4 brls twine Godfrey and C; 16 do D Greer and Co; 1 do do Wm Graham; 1 hhds chairs Dauter and Son, 3 pkgs eggs Voigt Mand Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—Sears cats Rose Bros and Pratt Hopkins and Co; 1 car hay O Hallestein; 1 do lumber W Higdon; 1 car potatoes Caldwell & C; 18 sacks flax Burt P G Trailsbacher; 1 car hay Rose Bros; 10 brls 30 sks flour Dunlevy Bros; 6 casks nails A Kelly & Co; 7 brls cabbage J H Lob & Co; 7 do do Graves and Co; 1 do do Wm Graham; 1 do do P 20 do John White & Son; 47 do Head C A Co; 10 do Caldwell and Co; 20 do Vangreiser & Co; 40 do Morrison & Co; 1 brl eggs Rose Bros; 1 do do Greer Bar W O Mitchell; 1 do do egg W H Graham Co; 1 do do Hall, Mc Kee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Pennsylvania Railroad, Connellsville Railroad, Allegheny Valley R. R.

HARDWARE.


LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS,

HOME NEWS.

...ball was played on ... between the Lone Stars ...nd the Pickwick of Leechburg. ...were six innings played, resulting in a victory for the Lone Stars, the score standing 54 to 6.

Upset Into the River.

Last evening about six o'clock a young man hired a "working" boat from Reilley's boat house, in the Allegheny river, and started to row up the river. After he had rowed out near the middle of the river the boat began to rock, and as he could not row very well, it was suddenly capsized. He was thrown out, but fortunately caught hold to the boat and held on until he was rescued by several parties in a skiff.

Sunstroke.

Yesterday afternoon a man, who had been out West, and got the fever and ague, arrived in Allegheny City, having traveled most all the way on foot, and while walking along the railroad track in the Ninth ward, he was overcome by the heat and sank to the ground. Officer McMurry found him and removed him in a wagon to the Central Station-house, where Dr. B. B. Smith attended him. He will be removed to the Poor-house to-day. It is thought that he will recover.

Wooden Buildings in the Allegheny Flooded District.

A meeting of the Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils was held last evening. The ordinance allowing parties residing in the Butcher's Run flooded district sixty days after the passage of the ordinance to erect frame sheds and stables on their property, provided that they do not place any such buildings on the main streets, was taken up, and it was agreed to report it back to Councils with a favorable recommendation.

Temperance Glee Club.

A large temperance meeting was held in the Bingham street M. E. church, South Side, on Tuesday evening, at which addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Humphries, Mrs. Humphries, Rev. Dr. Butts, and others.

It was then resolved to organize a Temperance Glee Club for the campaign, and a committee consisting of Rev. Mr. Humphries, Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Pease and Mrs. Farr was appointed to select the vocalists.

Another meeting will be held to hear the report of this committee on Tuesday evening.

The Kelly Case.

Yesterday morning City Attorney Bigelow filed an answer in the District Court, in behalf of the city, to the bill in equity of James Kelly of Wilkinsburg. Mr. Kelly, it will be remembered, asked the Court to relieve him from the city assessment of full taxes, on the ground that as his property was rural it was entitled to the two-thirds rates. The Solicitor claims that the annexation of Wilkinsburg is in accordance with the act of Assembly, and that it was strictly legal; that the citizens of Wilkinsburg do enjoy the advantages of police and the fire department, and prospectively of the water works, and that the annexation of the district in question has been and will be of advantage to its citizens.

Attempted Assassination.

The other night as the watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Blairsville Intersection, was going over the track previous to the arrival of the mail train, west, he was shot at by some person while he was walking through a cut about a mile west of the Intersection, the ball striking him on the shoulder without penetrating the flesh. The would-be murderer fired at him was concealed at the top of the cut, and had evidently intended to shoot Mr. Reed through the head. The ball knocked him down, but he sprang up immediately, and he heard the party running away but was unable to pursue him. The murderer, for such he is, although he failed to kill his victim that time, in getting away from the top of the cut, caused a couple of stones to roll down the bank on the track, showing that he was very near the edge when he fired. Mr. Reed thinks it was some party whom he has returned for violating the liquor law.

A Painful Casualty.

Mr. John D. McCord, of Philadelphia, formerly of this city, met with a fall, causing a compound fracture of his right ankle, involving the necessity of amputation. We cannot better described his sore calamity to an old and valued friend than in the words of a member of his family, in a letter dated 31st, August, to his brother in this city:

"How little we know of what is before us. Only this afternoon, father and mother were planning a trip to Pittsburgh, and Northeast, when at five o'clock we received word that father had a fall of a few feet and broken his ankle, at the Presbyterian Hospital, and they were bringing him home in a carriage. Fortunately our physician, Dr. Agnew, was in town, and was at the house as soon as the carriage. When he looked at it, he shook his head and went for another surgeon; the two, upon a careful examination, pronounced it a very bad fracture, and that, to save his life, the foot would have to be amputated. It is all over now, and he lies quietly on the bed, half asleep from the effects of the ether. He, with other gentlemen, was visiting the new work by carriers of brick and mortar, when his hat struck against a line stretched across the building, he lost his balance, and to save himself from falling back, which might have killed him, caught the line, which broke in his hand. He had then no alternative but to jump, which he did, a distance of about five feet, but alas, he came down on uneven ground, causing his right foot to turn—hence the fracture."

The relatives and numerous friends of Mr. McCord, in this, city will hear of this sore visitation with profound regret, and many prayers will go up for his speedy and complete recovery.

SNAKY.

A Household Pet Loose in Allegheny.

The citizens of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, are just now interested in discovering the whereabouts of a pet rattlesnake that is meandering somewhere in that locality. It seems that some time ago a man named David Merriman, who resides in the Sixth ward, obtained a live full-grown rattlesnake, which he kept about his house in a box until Monday evening last, at which time it made its escape from its prison and started out on an investigating tour. Since that time it has not been seen. As a natural consequence, people in the Sixth ward are interested in knowing where the playful household pet has gone.

DEMOCRATIC.

Two Conventions Yesterday—A Senatorial and Assembly Ticket Nominated.

Yesterday morning the Democratic delegates to the Forty-second Senatorial District Convention, composed of Allegheny City and other districts north of the river, met in the Common Council Chamber, and unanimously, without tedious preliminaries, nominated Colonel Sam McKelvy, of Sewickley.

Colonel McKelvy bore his blushing honors meekly, and being called to the front, made a few remarks, promising to "go into the canvass earnestly," and to "make it hot for my illustrious opponent." [Cheers.] Adjourned.

In the evening, at the same place, delegates from the city constituting the First Legislative district, met in the Select Council chamber, for the purpose of placing a Legislative ticket in the field. Malcom Hay, Esq., presided, and on the first ballot, from a dozen candidates, Messrs. W. Pitt Bedell and John Swan were chosen, leaving one vacancy. Four ballots were taken, Messrs. Isadore Coblenz and Samuel Stewart contending for the prize, and each securing 37 votes. Finally Mr. Mayhew threw himself into the breach, and upon his suggestion Mr. John Threll was chosen as the third man.

The Convention then adjourned.

A VALUABLE TRANSFER.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital — The Board of Managers Secure an Unconditional Title.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank of Pittsburgh, on Fourth avenue, Mr. John Harper in the chair. The Board accepted quit claim deeds from E. W. H Schenley and wife, of England, and Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, of Pittsburgh, to the twenty-

...our acres of land in the Twelfth ward, formerly donated by those persons to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital on certain conditions, and on which is erected the General City Hospital. The consideration for this deed simply title was the granting of the right of way, for Reardon and Jones avenues, through a portion of the hospital property, from the adjoining lands of the donors, to a bridge that is to be erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, over its tracks opposite the hospital. The meeting of the Board was quite a large one, and the members express ed general satisfaction at the acquisition of an unconditional title. The act incorporating the hospital gives the managers power to refuse the right of way to any road through the Hospital grounds, but by granting that privilege to the Avenues above named they secure not only fee simple deeds, but the erection of a fine bridge affording easy ingress and egress, and the payment from the Pennsylvania Railroad of an annual sum of money.

ALLEGED RIOTOUS MINERS.

Saturday Night Affray at Noblestown—The Accused Released on Their Own Recognizance.

On Tuesday Frank Easton, of Noblestown, entered suit before Acting Mayor McMaster, charging Patrick O'Rourke, Patrick McGee, Patrick McConnough and Thomas Gallagher with riot. Noblestown is on the Pan Handle railroad about fifteen miles from this city. The miners in the employ of the National Coal Company at that place are on a strike for higher wages, demanding four cents per bushel for digging coal, instead of three. Two of the miners, however, one of whom was the plaintiff, went to work at the old prices, some two weeks ago, and it is said that a number of the strikers visited them and tried to induce them to quit work, and it is also alleged that intimidation was used. At that interview nothing was accomplished, and on Saturday night last another visit was paid by the miners, to Easton's house. Not being admitted, the time being between ten and eleven o'clock they commenced throwing stones at the building, breaking the windows and firing into it. Easton sent a revolver and rushing out commenced an indiscriminate firing, which resulted in the shooting of Bryant Carroll in the leg. After the information had been made, a number of officers were sent to Noblestown, who arrested the accused parties and brought them to the city yesterday morning. They were committed to jail, where they remained until the afternoon, when a partial hearing was given them, after which they were all released on their own recognizance, to appear for a further hearing on Friday. It is intimated that the case against them does not amount to much.

CONTINUING THE INVESTIGATION.

Another Meeting Last Night in City Hall—Important Testimony Relative to Measurements and Estimates—Mr. Kennedy's Statement.

Another meeting of the Howard-Shields Investigating Committee was held last night in Municipal Hall.

Mr. Shields stated that at the close of the last session he said he was through with his witnesses, which was correct at the time. He asked that the clerk of the Water Committee furnish the Investigating Committee, as documentary evidence, the written contract with Mr. Howard, also the official actions of the old Water Commission and the Water Committee.

Mr. Brown said that the committee had considered that already, and that they have free access to all papers which they desire to see.

The following statement from Mr. Kennedy was read:

To W. C Brown, Chairman, and Other Members of the Investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—There are only two points in the entire testimony of Mr. Shields it is necessary for me to touch upon, as they are the only two points he makes as based on his own knowledge, all the rest is taken either from the book of Mr. Green, or the specifications, which speak for themselves.

The first point is to quote Mr. Shields' own language, when he says: "I believe from information which I received that he endeavored to use his influence as Chief Engineer of the Water Works for the purpose of defrauding the city, and in proof I read from my memorandum book. This is a note of a conversation or information given me May 21st, 1874. On that date Mr. Green told me that Mr. Kennedy wanted him to change a certain drawing which he had made showing the amount of rock cutting in Hiland reservoir, so that it would show one foot more in depth than there actually was. Green said he declined to do so. Then Kennedy asked him to destroy the plan before mentioned," &c., &c. Mr. Green specifically denies that I ever asked him to change the plan, or that we ever said so, in his reply on the evening of the 21st of August when I asked him, "at the time you stated in your statement, and which Mr. Shields stated that you told him, that I wanted you to change the plan, showing the rock excavation so as to increase the quantity, was any one else present besides yourself and me?" His answer was: "You never asked me to change the plan in your life, and I never said so."

In view of the fact that these two statements are so diametrically opposed to each other and as they both evidently cannot be true, this Committee must decide whether Mr. Shields was telling the truth when he made the statement above quoted, and whether he had ever held this alleged conversation with Green and if he had, whether Mr. Green was telling the truth when he gave him that information, or whether he, Green, was telling the truth when he stated under oath to this Committee that I had never asked him to change that plan in my life, and he had never said so.

The other point I desire to prove, and if I am not very much mistaken, I can prove it to the satisfaction of every person interested is, that when Mr. Shields testified under oath before this Committee on the evening of August 19th, that *he had discovered at the time the estimates were made for the month of June by his Intuitive perception*, an error in the paving account, and that *he showed it to me*, and I verified it by vouchers in my office, and *he* furnished me the amount of money that had been paid to May 1st, and I furnished the amount paid on Brilliant Hill, and that he gave me the information to write the note placed in the June estimate, *all of it*, and that *he* made the estimate in his own office, &c. I now desire to state that every word as contained in his statement above quoted is *false* in every particular, and I refuse to put any sworn statement of the *facts* and will bring other proofs to prove conclusively the truth of my statement.

The rest of Mr. Shields' evidence, based on information obtained from McGreen's estimate book, I acknowledge from the first was substantially correct, but propose proving by a number of witnesses, that I could not have known of the overestimates at the time they were made, and that up to and even after Col. Roberts had made his examination and report, Mr. Green had assured me, as he did many others, that he (Green) was, instead of overestimated, underestimated from two to three thousand yards.

SWORN STATEMENT OF W. H. KENNEDY.

The Water Committee met on the 23d of July, 1874, to approve the estimates for June. The usual time of meeting is the fourth of each month, but as this rule, if adhered to, would necessitate a meeting on the anniversary of our national holiday, the committee decided to meet instead on the 24. On the morning of the 24 Mr. Shields came into my office, where I was sitting at my desk alone, and handed to me for my approval his estimates of work done on the Hiland reservoir. The monthly estimates after he found out that over estimates had been made. He understood afterwards that Green had complied with the order. The rock excavation in Hiland reservoir is not overestimated according to my opinion. Green did not make proper plans showing the rock excavation in the eastern compartment, but he did in the western. Mr. Shields never took an estimate in the proper manner by measurement since he has been on the work to witness' knowledge. The greater portion of the Hiland reservoir has not been done strictly in accordance with the specifications of the contract, since Mr. Shields has been at the works.

Mr. Green asked the witness whether Mr. Kennedy had had a conversation with him (the witness) before he came before this committee, and if so what the purport of it was. Mr. Low said that Mr. Kennedy had no conversation on this subject with him before he went there.

Mr. Lowe also stated that Mr. Green always tried to have the work done according to the specifications, while he had the work in charge.

Mr. Shields.—Would not any manner of working estimates, if it furnished correct results, be a proper manner of taking an estimate?

A.—It would, if it furnished correct results.

Q.—Did I ever make an incorrect estimate on Hiland reservoir?

A.—To my knowledge you did not, for I never knew anything about it. As far as the work was concerned in my opinion, it was better constructed before Mr. Shields took charge of the work. Witness then testified that he assisted Mr. Green in taking field notes and assisted in making calculations, also assisted Mr. Shields in taking field notes which were taken, but never assisted Mr. Shields in making calculations of monthly estimates. He did not know of his own knowledge that he ever made any over-estimates.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Annual Meeting—An Assemblage of Preachers at Connellsville — Getting Down to Work—The Regular Committees Appointed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Sept. 2, 1874.

The Pittsburgh annual conference of the Methodist church (non-episcopal) met in the Methodist church of this place at 10 A. M., today to hold its forty-first session.

Being a lay delegation church each pastor is accompanied by a layman, who represents in the conference the interests of the people composing the pastorate, hence about one half of the members of the conference are laymen.

The conference was called to order by the President, J. H. Hull, who then proceeded to read the third chapter of I Timothy. The 570th hymn beginning

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face,"

was read and sung, after which President Hull offered an earnest prayer to God, giving thanks for past mercies, and imploring future guidance.

Conference being ready for business, the Secretary called the role of Ministers, most of whom were present and answered to their names.

The delegates were called upon for their credentials, which they presented, after which they were recognized as members of the conference.

Conference then proceeded to elect permanent Secretaries, resulting in the choice of T. H. Colbouer (re elected) and J. F. Dyer.

The time of meeting and adjourning of sessions was fixed as follows: A. M., 8½ P. M., 1½ to 4½.

The various committees were then elected, on boundaries, missions, church extension, education, publishing interests, Sabbath schools, statistics, obituaries, temperance, publication of Conference minutes, pulpit services during Conference, finance, unfinished business, and fraternal relations.

On motion, 10 A. M. was made the order of the day for the election of President and Committee of Missions. Rev. T. H. Wilkinson of the Methodist M. E Church was introduced and voted an honorary seat. Forenoon session adjourned after prayer by Dr. P. F. Laishly.

AFTERNOON SESSION

opened at 1:30. Services conducted by E. Mathers. Roll called. Minutes read and approved.

On motion the order of the day for two o'clock, viz: Election of President, and Pastoral Committee was deferred until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Dr. Collier and Bros. Jno Kuntz and Stillwagon were elected Committee on Pulpit Services.

Reverends C. Smith, of the Muskingum conference, Dr. Wm. Nast, college agent, were introduced and invited to honorary seats in the conference.

Rev. R. C. Moulton, recently from the United Brethren Church, who comes asking to be admitted into this Conference, was introduced and invited to an honorary seat.

Reports from the various fields of labor were called for, and given by pastors, in some cases supplemented by the delegates.

President J H. Hull read his annual report, showing his efficient acts during the year. It was received and adopted. During the year Geo. B. McElroy and I. N. Ridenour, Professors in Adrian College, have, by their request, been transferred to Adrian Conference, and J. A. Rodgers to Muskingum Conference.

On motion the hour of 2 o'clock to-morrow be devoted to fraternal intercourse with the messengers of other conferences.

Resolved, That hereafter the election of President and Pastoral Committee be held at 2½ o'clock on the first day of the session.

Rev. J M. Barnett, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Wm. Wragg, formerly of this Conference, were elected to honorary seats.

J. Gowl, W. Scott, J. I. Robinson, J. H. Claney, Wm. Rinehart were elected standing District Committee.

The President read a list of the committees to be filled by his appointment as ordered in the morning.

After prayer Conference adjourned. C.

THE "COLUMBIA" COMPANY.

The Argument Before the Court — The Case Occupies the Day.

Yesterday morning the case of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. the West Penn Railroad Company, was called up in the District Court, before Judges Ewing and White.

After some debate as to who should open and close the case, the Court decided that the privilege belonged to the counsel for the Company, as they were the petitioners in the case.

Mr. Hampton called attention to the matter

...containing facts which were verified by affidavits, and not controverted or even denied on the other side, and he held that if the arguments were to proceed now, these statements would have to be considered as true. Mr. Barton, however, said that the Court had not had filed a replication, whereupon, Mr. Hampton not having known of the replication, moved the Court to appoint a commission to ascertain the facts, before the Court should hear the argument. Mr. Hampton said the parties were originally procured a charter for the Columbia Conduit Company, had never organized, but had sold it to a second party, who in turn had never organized, but had sold the charter to the present party, and that no *bona fide* organization was had before the Constitution was adopted, consequently the charter was void. No such failure to comply is a provision in the Constitution which invalidates such charters.

The Court, however, decided to hear the argument, and in case it should turn on matters of fact, a commissioner would be appointed.

The argument was then proceeded with and occupied the attention of the Court all day.

Mr. Barton spoke in behalf of the Company and Messrs. Dalzell and Hampton in behalf of the railroad.

The principal questions at issue were as to the validity of the charter of the company, which had been bought from the corporators of a prospective company that had never been organized; second as to the jurisdiction of the Court—the defendants claiming that the Court of Common Pleas was the only place where the case could be decided; third as to whether the charter of the company was a public one—the petitioners claiming that it *was*, and they were therefore entitled to the right of way. Fourth, as to whether the action of Legislature in giving the company under the charter, Letters Patent, was not conclusive—the petitioners claiming that it was.

These points were argued at considerable length by the Counsel, and at three o'clock Court adjourned.

The argument will be continued to-day.

CORNER STONE LAID.

The Proposed New Fourth Avenue Baptist Church—The Exercises Connected with the Laying of the Corner Stone.

Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of the new Fourth avenue Baptist Church was laid in accordance with a programme of exercises that attracted a large audience. The building is located on Ross street in the rear of the chapel, at present occupied by the congregation.

The congregation first assembled in the chapel, and then proceeded to the lot where the corner stone seating accommodations were provided for them.

The exercises commenced at three o'clock, with an anthem by the choir, Rev. C. R. Henderson, of Terre Haute, Ind., then read a passage from the Scriptures, after which an historical sketch of the First Baptist church was given by Jacob Reese, Esq. Then a sketch of the Union church was given by W. Hutchinson, Esq. These two churches, the First and Union, by consolidation formed the present Fourth avenue society.

The corner stone was laid by the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. W. Pearson, with a silver trowel, presented by W. H. Evarson, Esq., chairman of the Building Committee.

Within the corner stone were placed the city papers, the denominational weeklies, an historical sketch of the church, a list of membership and officers, and some money and coins of the day.

In laying the stone, Dr. Pearson made an address, giving full details of the society, and a description of the purposed new building, —the main facts of which have heretofore been published in the GAZETTE.)

After the Dr.'s interesting address, other ministers among them Rev. Mr. Woodburn, Rev. Mr. Bowen, Rev. S. R. Frazier made a few remarks, which concluded the exercises.

THE LEIBER APPOINTMENT.

Acting Mayor McMasters Declines to Sign Certain Papers—Also Refuses to Attend a Conference.

The matter of the illegal appointment of Nathan Leiber to a position on the city police force, which was stirred up in the Police Committee on Tuesday night, is somewhat like Banquo's ghost—it will not down. Yesterday afternoon Charles Lowe, who is generally known as Assistant Chief of Police, though no such office exists in the city, called on Acting Mayor McMasters, and presenting to him papers dated August 31st, 1874, and which were intended to fix up the Leiber appointment and make it all right, requested the Alderman to append his autograph thereto. A point blank refusal was given, the Acting Mayor saying he had nothing to do with it, and would not sign the papers. Lowe replied that Mr. McMasters had sworn Leiber in, to which assertion the Magistrate answered that he had no remembrance of having done any such a thing. Finding that the Acting Mayor's signature could not be secured to the document he had submitted, Lowe then said that Mayor Blackmore, Chief Irwin and himself were to meet at the Mayor's residence at nine o'clock at night for the purpose of discussing the Leiber difficulty, and he asked the Acting Mayor to be present also. McMasters replied that the Mayor had extended to him no invitation to be on hand at the conference, and that he would not be there. He had met the Mayor more than once during the day, and nothing had been said to him relative to the matter. Mr. Lowe then left, and of the result of last night's meeting we have no information.

Great Auction Sale.

TO-DAY.
Queensware
At 169 Smithfield Street,
at 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Caramels.

All flavors. Fresh every day,
At the Confectionery Parlor,
No. 51 Sixth street.

THE REFINERS' MEETING.

The Response to the Call—Every Refining Association Heresbeats Represented. An Unanimity of Sentiment—A "Shut Down" Considered the only Feasible Plan—Encouragement from Cleveland and Oil Creek—Refiners Make Arrangements to Have Communications with the Other Districts—A General Movement to be Inaugurated.

Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the invitation extended, a meeting of Pittsburgh Oil Refiners was held at the office of the company on Fifth avenue. The meeting was called as fully detailed in yesterday's GAZETTE for consultation, in reference to trade prospects. The interest taken in it was manifest in the fact that every refinery and the capital of the trade in Pittsburgh was represented.

Mr. R. S. Waring, President of the Oil Refiners' Association, called the meeting to order at three o'clock, and briefly explained the purpose of the gathering.

Before entering into the business directly before them,

Mr. John A. McKee stated that he understood Dr. Herz had a paper to lay before the meeting in reference to the Columbia Conduit Company, and he moved that he be requested to present it. The motion was carried.

Mr. Hertz then stated that the Columbia Conduit Company would be ready within the next fortnight to extend their pipes to any refinery, where they were desired. He further presented an extended statement of the rules under which it is proposed to regulate the reception, storage and transportation of oil by the Columbia Conduit Company. He suggested that the proposed rules and regulations be referred to a committee for examination, and that they be requested to report in reference to the same.

The Secretary, M. A. Brooks, read the regulations in detail. They, in substance, provided for the transportation of oil at a cheaper rate than by the railroad, and also made regulations for the safe storage and delivery of the oil wherever needed.

A motion to appoint a committee to examine the regulation submitted and to confer with the Conduit Company was then put and carried. The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Stockdale, Tack, McKee, Lockhart, Holdship and Waring.

Mr. Tack offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Columbia Conduit Company, a valuable adjunct to the refining business of Pittsburgh and an enterprise calculated to restore the former prestige of the trade in Pittsburgh, and as such it deserves the hearty support of the trade here.

The resolution was adopted.

The same committee as above given was then appointed to consult with railroad officials in reference to freights, and to endeavor to have the unjust discrimination against Pittsburgh and in favor of Cleveland remedied, so as to place Pittsburgh refiners on as good a basis in this direction as those from Cleveland.

The chief item of business—the best plan to revive the trade—was then taken up for consideration.

Communications were read from the Cleveland district and Titusville favoring a general organization of some character among the oil refiners.

Mr. McKee stated that he had a conversation with a New York refiner, and the statement was made that the refiners there are almost a unit in favor of attempting some concert of action, such as is proposed. He moved that this Association go into an arrangement to shut down all the refineries in this district until they could get a better price for oil, provided that the other districts would do the same, the time to be determined by the Executive Committee of the different associations.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On motion, the meeting then went into session with closed doors, and the reporters with characteristic grace withdrew their bodily presence, but in spirit lovingly lingered in the conclave.

The secret session was continued for over an hour, and the time was pleasantly whiled away, in discussing the general prospects of the trade. The probabilities of the other districts going into a shut down movement were debated, and an opinion entertained that all would likely unite, unless the Standard of Cleveland,—which is perhaps the head and front of the movement—kicked out of the traces. It was thought, however, that the business was in such a condition now that it would be in the same pliable condition as was "Balky Bill."

The meeting also was not unmindful of the fact that if "refined" went up "crude" would exhibit a similarly ambitious spirit, and some time in the future in reducing upon the equal plan to hold "crude" level, while "refined" soared aloft.

No definite plan was proposed, however, and the meeting adjourned to await the call of the Committee.

"UNION."

Iron and Forge Mills—A Representative Establishment—Its Work and Range of Custom.

Few persons outside of Pittsburgh, and not by any means a majority of our residents, realize how much system, skill, energy and genius, as well as capital, are involved in the great iron mills, of which we have so many in our midst.

A few day since, at a casual visit to the Union Forge and Iron Mill of Wilson, Leggate & Co., we were especially struck by the skill displayed, and what we saw gave rise in our minds to what we express above. The iron mill, which is separate from the forge, and is kept distinct from it, by many feet open pressed brick wall for the large mill, but also works on outside orders. It is divided into four distinct departments, technically called bar, muck, plate and nail rolling and making. In each of these, given sizes of iron. From strips twenty-four inches wide and varying thickness, the different parts roll it until a size two inches wide and 1-16 inch thick is reached. Each union is made in the department, thus economizing labor. Since the present firm took possession of the mill,—three years,—about $25,000 worth of machinery has been introduced, and all the lifting of iron, in passing it through the rolls, and carrying from one part of the mill to another, is done by hydraulic power. A link machine, recently introduced, cuts a piece of iron from a bar and shapes it into a link, at one operation, and does it with perfect accuracy and great speed.

In the forging department, every description of railroad car forgings is done,—draw bars, links and pins being a specialty. This company has patent cooling processes, whereby its spec ialties are made more rapidly and well that they outstrip competition. For example, they have a machine that makes two pins at once, and with amazing speed,—pounding, shaping and completing them in a few minutes from the bar of iron. The same of the various parts of drawheads and links. Nearly every railroad has a distinct pattern for drawheads of its own, but very many of them, including the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and other roads of similar character, have all their work, in the line mentioned, done at the Union Mill. Though a young firm, its trade has extended far and wide,—the Government through a large order, and orders in for material to be sent to Charleston and Norfolk navy yards, the close personal attention of the firm to their work, their skilful super intendence, and the excellent work done, having served to extend their fame far and wide. We were cautioned not to puff them, and so have said as little as we could of a mill and firm of which a vast deal could be truthfully said.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

James Fleming to John Hazelett, April 14, 1874; tract in West Deer township containing 69 acres 131 perches. Price.....$4,800

Guardians deed from George W. Hazelett to John Hazlett, April 18, 1874; same as above. Price.....$1,000

James E Kartz to John Kartz, January 9, 1864; lot in Tarentum. Price.....$1,000

J. Higley to Mrs. Judith Clarkson, August 24, 1874; 21x110 on Center street, Allegheny, with buildings. Price.....$3,500

E C. Bush to Sarah P Canfield, Oct. 1, 1872; property in Versailles township. Price.....$1

Jacob Swoger to Mrs. Jane W. Parker, Aug 27, 1874; 50 acres in Marshall township. Price.....$3,250

Sidney R. Boyer to James Boyer, Aug. 18, 1874; 25x90 feet on Leslie street, Mt. Washington, with buildings Price.....$3,500

Harvey J. Bartley to Trimble & Wilson lot on Hartman street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny; 100x24 feet. Price.....$550

Geo. W. Kages to Trimble & Wilson, Dec. 26, 1874; 25x115 feet on public road, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$550

Martin Flatley to John B. Goodworth, Oct. 21, 1874; irregular lot in Versailles township. Price.....$300

Mrs. Mary Ann Bailey to Henry Neeb, April 1, 1870; 50x125 feet on Mulberry street, Mount Washington. Price.....$550

John Murray to Martha A. Ewing, 26, 1874; lot No. 45 in McLain's plan, on Murray avenue, 25x100 feet. Price.....$400

That Fine Residence,

With two acres and thirty-two and a half perches, at Edgewood Station, at auction on next Saturday, September 5, at 3¼ P. M., late estate of Samuel Bridge, Esq. Sale positive to highest bidder. Train leaves Union Depot at 2:30 P. M. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale

of Samuel Bridge estate. Sale on next Saturday, September 5, at half-past three P. M., on the premises at Edgewood. Train leaves Union Depot at half past two P. M. Sale positive.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Schiller, at New York; steamer Hammonia, at New York; steamer Teutonia, at New York; steamer Deutschland, at Southampton; steamer Alexandria, at Glasgow; steamer Algeria, at Queenstown; steamer Humboldt, at Stettin; steamer Colins, at New York.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale

Of two acres and thirty-two and a half perches, with fine residence, on next Saturday, September 5th, at half past three P. M., at Edgewood Station. Sale positive and terms easy. Trains leave Union Depot at 2:30.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Great Excitement.

Crowds attending the Great Sale of
Fine Queensware,
169 Smithfield street
EVERY DAY.
Sale TO-DAY
At 2 P. M and 7 P. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

BEFORE Alderman Kreuter yesterday John Wheelan made an information against Mrs. McQuade for malicious mischief. The defendant, it is alleged, destroyed a shanty erected for the plaintiff, by her husband, because Wheelan could not immediately pay for it.

Imported French Chocolates.

At Kramer & Vogleson's.

Read the card of Crawford & Co. on the first page.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

....Autumnal poetry is now in order.

....The forests will soon don their fall suits.

....Pittsburgh Councils will resume weekly sessions next Monday afternoon.

....Trot out your rusty flint-lock to-day and go a hunting without fear of any law to interfere. Time's up for the game laws.

....The Committee on Wharves and Landings, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening and approved bills amounting to $202.

....The petition of James Bennett filed recently in bankruptcy is not James Bonnett of 132 Smithfield street, the Florist and Seedsman.

....Yesterday Mr. Anday of Allegheny City made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging his son, David Anday, with the larceny of $2,000.

....On Tuesday night Co. G. of the Duquesne Greys celebrated the first anniversary of its organization by a grand hop at Elanova Springs, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

....Lieutenant Hagar found a small boy twelve years old on the street yesterday. His name is Patrick Moore, he is from Brooklyn, and is looking for his father, Edward Moore.

....The Policeman's Protective Association of this city, was disbanded last night. The money in the treasury, amounting to $236, was equally divided among those belonging to the Association.

....A number of coal cars were smashed up yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Denny's Station, delaying the local trains about an hour. One brakeman slightly injured.

....Controller Snodgrass has refused to issue a warrant for the payment of the funeral expenses of officer Weimar, which was ordered by the Police Committee. He desires Councils to signify their approval of the bill first.

....The report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of August is as follows: Delivered, 60,062 letters; postal cards, 3,853; drop letters, 1,186; papers, 39,112. Collected 27,971 letters; postal cards, 2,597; drop letters, 1,456; papers, 4,475.

....No quorum being present, the regular meeting of the Survey Committee was not held yesterday afternoon. Those on hand adjourned until next Wednesday. The pay roll for the Engineer's Department for August, amounting to $951.20, was signed by the members present, and the rest will sign it at the next meeting.

....About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a freight train was passing Bloomfield, on the Pennsylvania Road, a short distance beyond Lawrenceville, an axle of one of the cars broke and it, with several cars behind it, were thrown off the track. A brakeman who was on one of the cars that was wrecked was very seriously injured.

....Acting Mayor McMasters last night issued commitments to the School of Reform for three children named Nicholas, Anna and Kate Foyland, aged respectively fourteen, twelve and ten years. Their father, Geo. Foyland, who lives in the Thirteenth ward, near Centre avenue, alleges that they have become utterly incorrigible and refuse to obey him at all.

....A Cumberland—up the Connellsville—bridegroom is in trouble. He is a newsboy and the blushing bride thirty-seven. The elderly gentleman parent of the youth was ruffled by the matrimonial inclinations of his tender offspring, and after learning of the marriage, took his child home, and has kept him there ever since, leaving the bride "no one to love, none to caress."

....About five o'clock yesterday morning the family of Mr. Michael Gallagher, who resides on Second avenue, near Grant street, were awakened by a knocking at their street door. On answering the call, a female child about six weeks old was found upon the step of the house wrapped up in an old apron. The little one was taken in doors, and under careful nursing soon developed considerable vitality.

....Cassiday, the man who was arrested at Monongahela city for procuring an abortion on a young girl of that place, escaped from the borough lock-up on Tuesday night. He was given a hearing on Tuesday afternoon and in default of $1,000 bail was ordered to be committed to the Washington county jail for trial. He was handcuffed and ironed, and though some saloonists in the neighborhood tried hard to get up a counter-entertainment, which attempt was not successful, the meeting was not disturbed, and passed off without interruption.

....Ball's Mammoth Show, say that it was no evidence of stupidity on the part of the watchman in calling out the department, as was charged in yesterday's papers. These witnesses say there was a real danger of an extensive conflagration, as the fire in the coke car even when the engines did play upon it, was not extinguished for an hour, and that the department was not called until all other efforts had failed to put out the fire.

....Lieutenant Hagar yesterday picked up on the street a little boy, who said he was twelve years old, that his name was Patrick Moore, and that he came from Brooklyn. The lad is very intelligent and tells a straight story. He says that his father, whose name is Edward Moore, was working as a contractor in this city, and sent him a card stating that he lived at No. 5 Carson street, but on examination it was found that no such man resides there. The boy was but on the cars at Brooklyn by his brother who paid his fare to this city. The lad was accommodated last night with quarters in the stranger's department of the Central Police Station.

PERSONAL.

...Mr. J. P. McKee, member of Select Council from the Thirty-fifth ward, will resign on Monday next, to which body he was elected on Tuesday.

...Mr. J. D. Galvin, Select Councilman from the Twenty-ninth ward, having accepted a position in the Postoffice Department, will resign his Councilmanic honors at the next meeting.

...Mr. Jacob Sweger, with his family has been rusticating among wild western scenes, visiting the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Dubuque and other noted places of the far West, has returned and is again at his desk, looking like a person full of health and vigor.

...Officer Henry Kalmeyer, one of Mayor Fleming's most faithful policemen, yesterday presented his resignation as a member of the force. Mr. Kalmeyer has been on the Allegheny police force for nearly six years, and in all that time was never once suspended. His poor health caused him to resign, and he has opened a tobacco store on Federal street, near the park.

THE POOR GUARDIANS.

Regular Session Yesterday—Monthly Reports of the Various Officers—Financial.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the office on Fourth avenue. Wm. S. Bullock, Superintendent of the city Poor Farm, submitted the following report of the number of inmates in the Pittsburgh Alms House for the month of August.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. in house Aug. 1, 1874.....	159	89	239
Rec'd during month..	31	14	45
	181	103	284
Less discharges, elopements and deaths..	20	15	35
No. in house August 31, 1874.....	161	88	249

Making an increase of ten during the month. No. of tramps accommodated, 68, and meals furnished to same, 137. The report was received and filed.

Dr. Chesswrom, physician for the South Side district, reported fourteen patients under his care during the past month. He made seventy-four visits, had forty-six office patients and issued twenty-six prescriptions. Dr. A. E McCandless, of the Second District, reported eighty-three visits and thirteen office patients. Dr. Ward, who has charge of the Alms House, reported one birth and five deaths last month. Dr. Geo. Purviance, of the First District, reported seventy-two visits and fifty-nine office patients.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn for the payment of sundry bills amounting to $7,774 58. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $1,211 on hand.

Other business of minor importance was transacted and the Board adjourned.

THE EVENT OF THE DAY.

Fall and Winter Opening at Rosenbaum's, 74, 76 and 78 Market Street.

We announce to day the great Fall and Winter opening at Rosenbaum's, and would suggest to our lady readers the propriety of a call at this establishment, which, in profusion, variety and quality, equals similar Eastern establishments. In the line of French Pattern Hats and Bonnets, a most extensive assortment is presented, and we think a better taste displayed this season than last. One noticeable feature is that they are now worn larger than last season,